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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

KU-KLUX.

Proposed Congressional Investigation.

Testimony of Senators Warner and Sawyer as to Outrages in the South—Mr. Morton Offers a Resolution for a Select Committee on the Subject—The Democracy a Unit Against an Inquiry.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 18, 1871.

Senator Morton's resolution, introduced to-day, providing for a select committee to consider the recent message of the President on the condition of affairs in the Southern States, and committee also to have power to summon persons before it to investigate the truth or falsity of the reported Ku-Klux outrages, evoked a discussion the end of which cannot correctly be predicted. As might have been expected, it met with the instant and unanimous opposition of the Democrats. The line of argument on this side of the body was that the resolution could have no other object than to stir up sectional feeling for the political benefit of the dominant party in the Northern States. On this point Senator Thurman said he was not so stupid but that he knew every Ku-Klux outrage to be a positive damage to the party to which he belonged. Mr. Warner made a personal appeal for the passage of the resolutions, as did also Mr. Sawyer, both giving their own personal experiences of the terrible and lawless state of affairs at present existing in the South. According to the statement of these Senators, not one-tenth of the terrible tales of outrages has yet been told. As both these Senators have heretofore been counted among the conservative Republicans, these remarks caused considerable surprise. In fact, so far as Warner is concerned, Casserly charged him with going back upon his record. In reply to this charge Warner said that if he appeared inconsistent, it was because he had more faith in good government down South one year ago than he had now. With his own eyes he had witnessed a defenseless crowd gathered together to listen to Republican speeches fired into by the Ku-Klux without any provocation, and fifty-six of them, a number fatally, wounded. He himself had been twice shot at while engaged in canvassing the State of Alabama.

Sawyer's testimony went quite as far as that of Warner, and he entirely corroborated the numerous stories of outrages that continually come up from North and South Carolina. The Republican Senators who have thus far spoken, among them Nye, Wilson, Morton, Morrill and Chandler, all take strong ground in favor of the resolutions, and urge their passage. Inasmuch as Garrett S. Davis, Saulsbury and Bayard have given indications that they want to talk on this matter, the probability is that all to-morrow will be consumed in the discussions thereon.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Important Bills Introduced—Mr. White Offers His Measure to Regulate the Salaries of Officers in Allegheny County—He Moves Its Reference to a Special Committee Composed of the Allegheny Delegation, and It is Defeated by Our Members Voting Against It.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, January 18, 1871.

SENATE.

Adjourned Till Tuesday.

Mr. Graham moved the adjournment of the Senate to-morrow till Tuesday afternoon. Carried.

Cumulative Voting.

Mr. Buckalew called up his bill authorizing cumulative voting for school directors—the same system as now prevails in Bloomsburg, Columbia county. This was opposed by Messrs. Brooks, Davis and Purman, and supported by Messrs. Buckalew, Brodhead, Osterhout, Rutan, Allen, Evans, White and Hensey. It was finally laid over by common consent, and ordered printed for the information of the people.

The bill allowing female school directors was laid over for three weeks, and made the special order.

By Mr. Wheeler—For the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines in the bituminous coal districts.

By Mr. Hager—Supplement relating to liens of mechanics and others on buildings, providing that such security shall be a lien from the time of entry thereof.

By Mr. Mann—Joint resolution in favor of civil reform.

By Mr. Stone—For a geological survey of Pennsylvania.

By Mr. Johnston—To protect and prohibit sane persons from being admitted as patients into institutions for the insane.

By Mr. Thomson—Relative to Coolie labor in the United States, and pronouncing it a new system of slavery. Also, a bill relative to elections.

By Mr. Strang—For the more impartial selection of jurors. Also, relative to the eligibility of county treasurers and county auditors.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. White—Supplement for Allegheny county prison, which authorizes one hundred thousand dollars worth of new bonds.

Reviving the Saw Mill Run and Allegheny Bridge Company's charter.

Relating to fees, salaries and duties of Allegheny county officers. This bill puts all fees into the county Treasury, and apportions salaries as follows: Sheriff, six thousand dollars, with two inside deputies, each at eight hundred dollars, and two outside deputies each at seven hundred dollars; Prothonotary, five thousand dollars, with a clerk at one thousand dollars, and three assistants each at eight hundred dollars; Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, three thousand dollars, with two clerks each at eight hundred; Clerk of the Orphans' Court, two thousand dollars, with one clerk at six hundred; Recorder, four thousand dollars, with two clerks, each at one thousand, and a copy clerk at twenty-five per cent; Register, two thousand dollars, with a clerk at six hundred dollars; District Attorney, three thousand dollars, with an assistant at two thousand, and one clerk at six hundred dollars.

Supplement for insurance companies, which allows the election of an increased number of directors.

Providing for detailed reports from hospitals and charitable institutions.

Allowing the voters of every borough, ward and township in the Commonwealth to vote every three years for or against liquor licenses.

A State Treasury Supplement, the same as the one offered by him last year.

Also, bill providing for a State Constitutional Convention.

By Mr. Kerr—Regulating medical practice in Allegheny county. This is an extension of the act passed last year for certain companies last year to Allegheny, as desired by the homeopathic and allopathic associations of Allegheny county.

Regulating the discharge of insolvent prisoners in Allegheny county, which gives the courts discretionary power to discharge prisoners confined for costs and fines on filing affidavit that they have served the time required by law before making application for discharge, and have no means to pay.

Incorporating the Fusyvania Tea Importing Company, to transport direct from China and Japan. John S. Black, Henry J. Adair and Wilson McCandless are the principal corporators.

Changing venue in the case of Best vs. Keating from Clarion to Venango, the Judge being an interested party.

Incorporating the Union Life Insurance Company of Pittsburgh; principal corporators, Henry A. Weaver, James Blackmore, Alex. Tindle, James H. Hopkins.

Incorporating the Mechanics' Real Estate Association of Pittsburgh, authorized to buy real estate, build houses and sell; principal corporators, Major Nicodemus and D. O. Barr.

Restoring to Sharpsburg general borough laws as relates to opening and widening streets.

By Mr. Robb—Incorporating the Iron City Fire Insurance Company; principal incorporators: David Gregg, James T. Brady, M. K. Moorhead.

By Mr. Taylor—Authorizing the School Directors of Springfield District, Twelfth Ward, Pittsburgh, to borrow $50,000 for building purposes.

Supplement for the Pittsburgh Fire Department, which declares it a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment of sixty days and fine of fifty dollars for interfering with the officers of the department at fires, and gives the department the right of way, except against the United States mail.

By Mr. Humphreys increasing the capital stock of the Birmingham, East Birmingham and Pittsburgh Gas Company to seventy-five thousand dollars, and changing the name to South Side Gas Company.

Supplement for the Monongahela Water Company, increasing its capital to two hundred thousand dollars, extending water mains to Ormsby, St. Clair, Allentown, Mt. Washington, West Pittsburgh, and Lower St. Clair, Union and Chartiers township, and provides special means to collect water rents.

Mr. White moved to refer his salary bill to a select committee of the Allegheny members, but was defeated, all his delegation voting against him.

MEXICO.

Volcanic Eruptions—Villages and Plantations Destroyed—Election Feud Becoming Intensified—The Entire Press Favor the Election of Juarez—The Revolution in Guerrero Increasing—The Government Defeated and Compelled to Retreat—Grant's Message—Indian War Broken out in Yucatan, &c., &c.

CITY OF MEXICO, January 11, *via* HAVANA, January 18.—An eruption of the Ceboruco volcano destroyed several plantations and the villages of Ahuacatlan, Orlaw and Jaba. An eruption in Mount Pizava is imminent. The election feud is becoming intensified. No successor to Iglesias has been appointed yet. Lerdo will resign this month, but the name of the person who will succeed him has not been made known. The entire press and numerous political clubs favor the re-election of Juarez.

In Guerrero the revolution is increasing. In an engagement with the insurgents the Government troops were defeated and compelled to retreat. The insurgents now occupy Chilpancingo, Jiutla and Chinala.

Romero, Balcarcel and Mejia will remain in the new Cabinet. It is expected that the adherents of Porfirio Diaz will fuse with the partisans of Juarez.

That portion of President Grant's message which relates to the *Zona Libre* is much commented on by the press, who are generally against the measure, and suggest that even motives of prudence should prevent any difficulty with the United States and end smuggling.

An Indian war has broken out in Yucatan.

President Juarez is denounced by some journals. It is alleged that he holds Mexico under American influence and the reopening of intercourse with European nations is urged in order to counteract this Yankee influence.

The commissioners to the New York exhibition have been appointed by President Juarez. Felix Diaz, Governor of Oaxaca, announces that he had defeated and routed the rebellious Indians on the isthmus of Tehuantepec.

CANONSBURG, PA.

Alarm of Fire, but No Damage Done.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANONSBURG, PA., January 18, 1871.

The house of Washington Durham, in this place, caught fire to-day by the chimney. There was but little damage done, as there was no need of bringing out our engines.

CADET SMITH.

The Element of Discord at West Point.

Porter's Resolution for an Investigation—Letter from Mr. Clark, of Hartford—A Glowing Account of the Colored Boy's Abilities, and the Indignities He Bears at West Point.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 18, 1871.

Mr. Porter, of Virginia, attempted again to-day to introduce into the House his resolutions calling for an investigation of the case of Cadet Smith, at West Point, and to have a letter which he had received from Mr. Clark, of Hartford, read. Mr. Randall objected, and Mr. Porter will ask the House on Monday next to suspend the rules in order to pass the resolution. The following are the resolutions and letter:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be and are hereby directed to inquire what legislation, if any, is necessary to prevent cadet James W. Smith, a student in the United States Military Academy at West Point, from being ill-treated and persecuted, as is alleged, on account of his color; and also to inquire what legislation, if any, is necessary to redress the wrongs heretofore practiced upon him at said institution, as is alleged, on account of his color; and said Committee are authorized to send for persons and papers, and report to the House at any time.

HARTFORD, January 14.

Hon. Mr. Porter:

MY DEAR SIR—I notice your proposal in the House of Representatives to investigate the treatment of Cadet Smith, for which I thank you with all my heart. I desire to give you a few facts about Cadet Smith. Soon after the close of the war, I sent a teacher to Columbia, S. C. In January, 1867, I visited her school. My attention was called to the boy Smith, then five years old. My teacher said he was a remarkable scholar, and possessed an excellent character. He was most anxious for an education, and wished me to take him North and educate him. The appeal was so earnest that I decided to do so. He entered our district school, containing 1,100 pupils, in the second class; in three weeks he entered the first class. At the close of the term he was the best scholar in the first class, and received a recommendation from the principal to enter the High School. He did so in the fall, and at the close of the term he was the first in his class. The second year he entered the third class and came out No. 1, besides studying German with a professor in Trinity College. The third year he took both second and first classes, and although he did double work, came out with the best, and was assigned a most important part in the exercises of graduation. The Principal at the High School says that he is the best scholar he ever saw. The sons and daughters of our first families are educated at this school. Smith was a member of my household, and was the most truthful and earnest boy in all his habits and deportment that I ever saw. What ball playing, skating and other amusements are to others, books and study were to him. He sat at the table with my groom and gardener, both Americans and intelligent men. His good deportment and gentlemanly bearing commended him to every one, both in school and church. On the first of May I sent him to the Howard University, intending to educate him there. During the month Judge Hoge, Representative of the Third Congressional district of South Carolina, gave him an appointment to West Point. He desired to go; General Howard approved of the plan; I differed, but yielded. He went, and God only knows how much he has suffered from the day he trod that ground where my father fought in the battle of the Revolution under Putnam, until this last court-martial. I have been there three times to look after him. He would have left in July had it not been for me. I had an interview with President Grant when here on the 2d and 3d of July last. He said, "Don't take him away. The battle might as well be fought now as any time." So he was permitted to stay. Scarcely a day has passed when he has not been assaulted by words or blows, inflicted to force him to do something for which they might expel him. I beg you to continue your efforts in behalf of the persecuted young man.

[Signed] DAVID CLARK.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Weather and the Crops.

LONDON, January 17.—The *Mark Lane Express* says the weather is favorable for grain, but is damaging to the root crops.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, January 17.—The steamer Parthenia, from New York for Liverpool, touched here yesterday. The steamship City of Brussels, from New York to Liverpool, touched here to-day.

The Markets.

LIVERPOOL, January 18, 2 P. M.—The market in Manchester for yarns fabrics is quiet but firm.

LONDON, January 17, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 92⅛; 5-20 of '62, 90⅝; do '65, 89½; do '67, 89¼; Erie 19⅜; Illinois 109½; Atlantic 28¾.

LIVERPOOL, January 17.—Cotton—Orleans 8⅛d. Breadstuffs quiet. Lard active at 60s.

LONDON, January 17.—Tallow 45s 9d.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Convention in Favor of Recognizing the Deity in the Constitution.

PHILADELPHIA, January 18.—A convention in favor of the recognition of the Almighty in the Constitution meets here to-day. The call was signed by Hon. Wm. Strong, of the United States Supreme Court; Governor Geary, Governor Harvey, of Kansas; Governor Stewart, of Vermont; Governor McClurg, of Missouri; ex-Governor Jewell, of Connecticut; Amos A. Lawrence, of Boston; Jay Cooke, and the late Stephen Colwell, of Philadelphia; Felix R. Brunot, of Pittsburgh; Bishops McIlvaine and Huntington, of the Episcopal Church, and others.

WEST INDIES.

Grappling for the Broken Cable—The Great Dock at St. Thomas Raised.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, January 17, *via* HAVANA, January 18.—The West India Cable Company's steamer Dacian is still engaged in the work of grappling for the broken Aspinwall cable in five hundred fathoms of water, with a sandy bottom. The Electrician is confident of the immediate recovery of the cable.

A proposition from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company that a steamer call at a port of this island once a month in consideration of an annual subsidy of £8,000 has been presented to the Legislature and referred to a committee.

ST. THOMAS, January 12, *via* HAVANA, January 18.—The great dock, sunk by the hurricane of 1867, has been completely raised and towed into shallow water.

COLUMBUS, O.

Brentlinger Asks to be Hanged Next Friday—Convention of Colored Men.

COLUMBUS, January 18.—Andrew Brentlinger, who was sentenced to be hung in Allen county next Friday, and whose sentence the Governor has commuted for eleven weeks, telegraphed to-day to Governor Hayes, through the Sheriff, that he desired to be hanged on next Friday, according to his original sentence.

The trustees of the Baptist State Convention have tendered the position of Secretary to Rev. J. W. Osborn, of Columbus.

A State Convention of colored men met here to-day, John Booker, President. About fifty delegates are present. They asked that all laws making a distinction in regard to color be repealed, and that colored children be secured their rights in attending public schools.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 18, 1871.

ANOTHER LIBEL SUIT.

United States Marshal Dallon, of the Eastern District of New York, has sued the Brooklyn *Union* for libel, laying his damages at $50,000. The grounds for the suit are sundry articles in the *Union* during the past six months, criticising Dallon's official acts. The articles charge the Marshal with failing to perform his duty in suppressing whiskey frauds. The *Union* to-day adheres to the charges.

ALAS, WHAT IS FAME?

The Hon. Buckingham Smith, once a United States Senator from Florida, and an attache of the American Legation at Madrid, where he translated many Spanish works was picked up in the street, unconscious, on January 4. The officer made a charge of intoxication, and Mr. Smith was thrown into a police cell, where he remained all night without attention. Long after day-break of the following morning the gentleman was found still insensible, and Police Surgeon Freligh was summoned. He pronounced it a case of poisoning by chloroform, and Senator Smith was sent to Bellevue Hospital. The patient was examined by Dr. Powell, house physician, and found to be dying of consumption and diabetes, and at midnight the same night he expired. At the coroner's inquest Dr. Powell testified to the facts, and a verdict was rendered accordingly. On the following day the body was found by some friends in a plain pine coffin and about to be sent to the morgue to await identification. Thus with his name and residence entered on the police records and hospital books, the Senator was treated as an unknown man. These facts were ascertained by personal friends of the Senator and by prominent members of the Historical and Ethnological Societies. The case has created much talk.

GAS EXPLOSION IN BROOKLYN.

Considerable excitement was caused in the vicinity of the Brooklyn gas works by another explosion this morning. The report was heard for a long distance. The explosion was similar to that which occurred in December last. Its force was sufficient to throw down a high brick wall surrounding the works, and tear up a good portion of the sidewalk. Fortunately no person was injured.

LARGE NUMBER OF VESSELS ARRIVED.

On Monday and Tuesday, up to three o'clock P. M. the extraordinary large number of seventy-three vessels entered this port from foreign ports. This is the largest number of vessels arriving in two consecutive days during the past ten years.

CRISPINS AT WORK AGAIN.

All shops lately placed on strike by the Crispins have resumed work, or are about to resume work. The employers have agreed to give the Crispins the prices demanded. The Crispins will allow employers to hire any workman whether he is or is not a member of the Crispin organization.

THE BOOK CONCERN WHITEWASH.

The committee of the Methodist Book Concern remained in executive session up to 4 P. M. to-day, when they adjourned without arriving at any definite conclusion. They are to meet to-morrow morning at nine. As well as could be ascertained, the following named members of the committee were for stopping the proceedings: Messrs. Slicer, Vandix, Bannister, Moore, Blades, Rawlins and Van Cleve; and the following for going on with the inquiry: Messrs. Vernon, Kennedy, Pike, Bingham, Rothweiler and Erwin.

BONDS PURCHASED.

The awards at the Treasury bond purchase to-day were [illegible], at from 107.08 to 107.23.

COLLISION.

The ship California, for Boston, which arrived to-day from Alsin, on the Pacific coast, came in collision yesterday with the ship Sunrise, from Leghorn. The Sunrise had her bulwarks, two boats and forecastle stove and her foreriging carried away. It was thought she would sink, and the Captain and crew went aboard the California, but it was found she could be worked into port and they returned to the vessel, which arrived to-day. The California was seriously damaged.

FIRES.

Staten Island.

FORT HAMILTON, N. Y., January 18.—The large and elegant mansion of Mr. Aspinwall, on the heights at Staten Island, near the narrows, was destroyed by fire this evening.

THE WAR.

CHANZY STILL RETREATING

Prussian Fire Concentrating on Ft. D'Issy.

Greek Fire for Military Purposes.

Bourbaki Repulsed by Von Werder.

THE LOSSES SEVERE ON BOTH SIDES.

Probable Early Capitulation of Belfort.

ENGLAND.

Gambetta's Last Dispatch—Greek Fire.

LONDON, January 17.—A Paris dispatch of the 13th says: "Gambetta's last dispatch to the authorities here, which was suppressed by them, called upon Trochu to take the initiative and make vigorous sorties upon the Germans, so that they might be prevented from detaching men from Paris to reinforce the armies in the provinces. The inaction here endangers the cause of France elsewhere."

The violent Republicans in the city insist on the adoption of Greek Fire for military purposes. Three men in Paris declare they possess the secret of its manufacture. Governor General Trochu opposes the atrocity.

The Conference—Fire of French Batteries at Paris Improving.

LONDON, JANUARY 17.—The Lord Mayor of London has started a subscription for the benefit of noncombatants at Versailles.

The meeting of the conference at the appointed time is certain, but an adjournment to await the arrival of M. Favre is probable.

A dispatch from Berlin affirms that the programme of the conference has been differently arranged.

Advices from Paris report that the fire of the French batteries is improving, and on the west side especially effective, doing much damage to the German positions.

The Bank of France has commenced to issue forced paper money.

Bourbaki Defeated at Hericourt.

LONDON, January 17.—Bourbaki attacked Von Werder at Hericourt, a short distance south of Belfort, on Monday, and was repulsed after a heavy fight, lasting till nightfall. The French troops suffered terribly, and the German losses were also severe. The French garrison of Belfort made an ineffectual attempt during the progress of the battle to break the line of the besiegers, by a sortie in force. It is thought Belfort will capitulate in a short time.

The French Removing Their Heavy Guns from Forts D'Issy and Vanves.

LONDON, January 17, 3 P. M.—A dispatch from Versailles announces that the French are removing their heavy guns from Forts D'Issy and Vanves.

King William is on a visit to Prince Albert, who is sick at Chartres.

Bismarck Seriously Ill.

[Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, January 17.—I have the most unquestionable authority for stating that Bismarck is very seriously, and it is feared fatally, ill. Discredit all statements to the contrary, as energetic efforts are made to conceal the fact. I am able to state positively the exact words used by Odo Russell, English Envoy at Versailles last Saturday, which were: "I have just left Bismarck and I deeply regret to state my conviction that he has the mark of death on his countenance."

PRUSSIA.

Fire Concentrated on Fort D'Issy.

VERSAILLES, January 16.—A concentrated fire is maintained on Fort D'Issy, to prevent the French from repairing breaches made in its walls.

Germans Occupy Alencon—Chanzy Still Retreating—Bourbaki Rapidly Approaching Belfort.

BORDEAUX, January 16.—The Prussians have occupied Alencon.

General Chanzy continues his retreat in good order. In the North the advance guard of General Faidherbe's army re-entered Albert.

The Army of the East, under General Bourbaki, is rapidly approaching Belfort, and news of the raising of the siege is momentarily expected.

Germans Bringing Up More Heavy Guns—St. Denis and all Principal Buildings to be Destroyed.

VERSAILLES, January 14.—Several seventy-two-pounders have been brought to the Seine, but cannot cross on account of the floating ice. They were intended for Mt. Avron, and carry 226 pounder shells. A whole siege train from Mezieres, with seventy-five heavy guns, has arrived. The mounted batteries at Mt. Morency are ready to receive them, and will probably open fire to-day directly on St. Denis, which it is intended to destroy as a warning to Paris. Probably by next Sunday the sepulchre of the Kings of France will be demolished. Four hundred and fifty shells were thrown into Paris yesterday. Prince Hohenlohe, Director of Artillery, declares his determination to destroy all the principal edifices.

VERSAILLES, January 15.—A *Times* telegram states that ground was broken on the south of Paris, and that projectiles reached the Seine at Pont St. Michael. Several sorties took place at night before Clamart.

FRANCE.

The French Claim a Success for Bourbaki.

BORDEAUX, January 17.—General Bourbaki, after a battle on Sunday which lasted all day, occupied the town of Mont Billiard and adjacent villages.

General Chanzy reports that the Prussians renewed the attack on his army Sunday. The Twenty-first Corps fought well and captured a number of prisoners. The Sixteenth Corps had a desperate struggle. The retreat continues.

Bourbaki Repulsed on Both Sunday and Monday with Heavy Loss.

[Special to the World.]

BREVILLIERS, January 17.—Bourbaki attacked the Germans before Belfort on the 15th, and was repulsed along his whole line. The combat was obstinate and lasted till dark. The French renewed the fight on the 16th, and were again repulsed with heavy loss in killed.

The Feeling in Paris Very Bitter Against the Germans—Favre to Attend the Conference—Effects of the Bombardment.

[Special to the Herald.]

PARIS, January 13.—The violent Republicans insist on using Greek fire for military purposes. General Trochu opposes the atrocity. The ultra Reds declare their determination to use the invention against the Germans should the enemy enter Paris. On the other hand, some shopkeepers rub their hands complacently, and congratulate themselves on having articles that may tempt the German princes when they enter the capital. I firmly believe, nevertheless, that the resistance will be unequaled in the annals of war. The bombardment has enraged the population, and all are eager to go out and fight. Every man swears he will have revenge, even if he has to wait a generation for its accomplishment. Peace is only looked upon as a means for recruiting the army and country previous to invading Germany at a future day. Two meetings were held by the Government yesterday to consider the subject of Favre's invitation to the London Conference. Granville's letter to Favre, of the 29th December, was only forwarded by Bismarck on the 10th of January, and then unaccompanied by a pass through the Prussian lines. It is, therefore, impossible for Favre to reach London in time.

In consequence of the French firing at German flags of truce, they were forbidden for some time. Bismarck received an explanation yesterday, and informed Favre through Mr. Washburne that communication by flags of truce was re-established. Favre, therefore, will leave as soon as he receives a pass, and the condition of affairs at Paris permits. The general opinion is in favor of his going, as his presence at the Conference will be a recognition of the Government.

Reports are prevalent that General Schmitz has been arrested, and two of his aids shot.

The bombardment as yet gives no particular result. Hospital Sal Petrieres, containing 3,000 infirm women and 1,500 infants, and Ivry asylum, containing 300 wounded, were struck on the night of the 10th by fifteen shells. The inhabitants of the bombarded districts are changing their quarters. Those who remain in the vicinity of Rue Mouffetard have moved their beds to the cellars, which are now decorated with pictures in a queer manner.

BELGIUM.

Prince De Joinville Arrested.

BRUSSELS, January 17.—Prince De Joinville, who was commissioned as a Major by Chanzy, has been arrested by order of Gambetta, and sent to England.

EASTERN QUESTION.

Earl Granville to Preside at the Conference.

LONDON, January 17.—Earl Granville will preside over the sittings of the Conference, which are to be held at the Foreign Office. The rumors that the Conference will adjourn after the formal opening have received no confirmation.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

At Auburn, a dispatch just received from Hon. Wm. H. Seward, by his family, says the party are in excellent health, and he is much stronger and better than when he left home. The party were to sail on the 26th of December for Hong Kong and Canton.

A dispatch from Laconia, N. H., reports that the shock of an earthquake was felt at 7:20 yesterday morning, at that place, which made a deep rumbling noise. A shock or an explosion was also felt at Lake Village, and was so severe as to jar the houses and shake crockery, etc., and to start the logs from the ice in the bay. The shock seemed to pass from east to west.

The question of veracity was raised yesterday between Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and a man named Thomas B. Lavender, in the office of the former, Lavender charging Halstead with lying. Halstead struck him powerfully on the forehead with his fist, bringing him sprawling on the floor, and following up the advantage gained until the vanquished said he had enough. It arose primarily from the authorship of information on which a local notice was based, concerning which Lavender felt aggrieved. Subsequently a warrant was sworn out by Lavender, charging Halstead with assault and battery. The case will come up in Court to-day. Lavender, doubtless, provoked the assault.

Nilsson reached Cincinnati, last evening, having recovered from her temporary indisposition.

A meeting of underwriters, at Cincinnati, will occur to-day to consider the propriety of increasing the rates on steamboat hulls, in view of the increased hazard from river bridges.

J. S. Alexander has sold his famous Champaign county, Ill., farm, consisting of 27,000 acres, to a Canadian of large wealth, for $400,000.

Prof. J. B. Turner, of Jacksonville, Ill., has information that the peach buds in Morgan county were all killed by the cold weather of December, and also that the peach buds throughout Central Illinois are nearly all destroyed.

SAYS a New York letter: "The cable announcement that the British Government is contemplating a stamp tax on American bonds was the subject of much remark in financial circles to-day. The opinion seemed to be that the time chosen for such a proceeding was, to say the least of it, peculiarly ill-chosen, and that it would not be likely to facilitate an adjustment of the pending differences between the two countries. The Committee on Securities of our Stock Exchange are of opinion that the stamps will be like those issued by the Internal Revenue Department here, and that the bonds themselves will not be defaced—but that remains to be seen."

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Bills to Admit Two New States.

Colorado and Utah at the Door—Mail Service on the Pacific Coast—General Pleasanton Favors the Abolition of the Income Tax—Women Not Enfranchised by the Constitutional Amendments, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 18, 1870.

Mail Service on the Pacific Coast.

The President will send a message to Congress to-morrow, containing the information called for in the resolution of Senator Stewart some time since, with regard to mail service on the Pacific coast. According to information furnished by the Postmaster General, this service has cost $14,861,968 since 1848.

Two New States.

There are now bills before Congress providing for the admission of two new States—Colorado and Utah. The latter was introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Sargent, and provides for the abolition of polygamy. Senator Nye, of the Committee on Territories, intended to call up the Colorado bill in the Senate to-day, but was unable to get an opportunity by reason of the discussion on the condition of the Southern States. A strong effort will be made by their friends to have both these bills acted upon during the present session. The chances of admitting Colorado are considered better now than ever before.

Relief That Should be Given.

The Military Committee of the Senate have decided to report in favor of the restoration of Colonel Belger to the army, and considered without coming to a conclusion on the bill relieving the counsel of Mr. Harmon, of East Tennessee. Harmon was a Quaker who, with his two sons, by order of the commander of the Union forces some time during the war, burned a long and important bridge over Chattanooga river. He and his sons were captured by the rebels, and tried by court martial, which sentenced them to be hanged. The father and one son were executed. The lawyers who defended Harmon took a mortgage on his property for their fees, and now it is asked that the Government pay for their services, and thus save Harmon's property for his heirs.

Mr. Pleasanton Favors the Repeal of the Income Tax.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue appeared before the Committee of Ways and Means this morning, and strongly urged the immediate repeal of the income tax, on the ground that the total revenue from this source was not equal to the cost of its collection.

Women Not Enfranchised.

Mr. Bingham has prepared, in behalf of the majority of the Judiciary Committee, a report on the new claim of the advocates of woman suffrage, which he is ready to submit to the House. He takes the ground that women are mistaken in supposing they come within the enfranchisement scope of the recent amendments to the constitution.

Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.

Mr. Dawes attempted to get before the House a joint resolution, the preamble of which recites that it is asserted that the most valuable food fisheries of the coast and the lakes of the United States are rapidly diminishing in number, to the public injury, and so as to materially affect the interests of trade and commerce. The resolution authorizing the appointment by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, from among the civil officers and employees of the government, of one person of proved scientific and practical acquaintance with the fishes of the coast, to be commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, to serve without additional salary. It also defines the duties of said Commissioner, which are to investigate the causes of the diminution of the number of food fishes, and recommend measures for the prevention of its continuance. Heads of Departments are instructed to render all necessary assistance to the Commissioner in the prosecution of his inquiries, and he is authorized to cause fish to be taken in tide waters of the coast or in the lakes whenever in his judgment it is desirable, for the purposes of his investigation, any law, custom, or usage of any State notwithstanding. Mr. Dawes made a statement to the effect that scientific men have ascertained the facts recited in the preamble, but the causes and remedies of this condition were not fully understood and as it was a matter of great concern, it was eminently proper that steps should be taken to remedy the evil. Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, objected to the reception of the resolution unless Mr. Dawes would consent to a commission to investigate the grasshoppers and cotton-worm.

WASHINGTON, January 18, 1871.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Fairfield Center, Lycoming county, Adolph Mayer, vice D. M. Hoffa, resigned. Kilgore, Venango county, John D. Jobe, vice E. Garner, resigned. Jacksonville, Butler county, Nicholas Gardner, vice John Bonder, resigned. Moorhead, Allegheny county, Miss M. E. Morgan, vice H. H. Morgan, deceased. Post offices established—Clark's Mills, Mercer county, Jacob M. Vaughn, Postmaster; Paxtonville, Snyder county, Jacob Benfer, Postmaster.

NO CHANGE IN THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.

The new Commissioner of Internal Revenue, General Pleasanton, was before the Senate Finance Committee to-day, at their request, for the purpose of consulting as to what changes, if any, are needed in the Internal Revenue Law at this session. The committee were anxious to have the opinion of the Commissioner on this subject, so that if any changes were necessary they might be made without delay. The Commissioner informed the committee that so far as he had been able to examine the law and to observe its operation, he considered it sufficient for all purposes connected with the collection of the revenue. There were a few unimportant changes which he suggested, and which will probably be embodied in a bill, but they were not of a character to require special action. The probabilities are that no change will be made in either the Internal Revenue or the Tariff Laws. The committee decided not to make any changes at the present session.

THE MOTLEY CASE.

The Fish-Motley correspondence has not ended as yet. The friends of Mr. Motley say that it is his intention to reply to Mr. Fish's rejoinder to his letter sent the State Department and that it will be very spicy, and contain some diplomatic secrets not touched upon in the correspondence already made public. Mr. Motley writes that he will leave England for Holland, to commence his literary work—the completion of his History of the Netherlands—on the twentieth of the present month.

OPERATIONS OF THE TARIFF LAW.

The House passed the supplementary act to the tariff law providing that vessels from foreign countries with a cargo liable to duty, which actually entered the United States on the 21st of December last, and within the control of the Custom House officers, but too late to be entered at the Custom House, shall be regarded as having been entered on that day, and the goods considered in bond. The effect of this law is to give the Government and the owner of the cargo the benefit of the new tariff law which went into operation on the 1st of January.

MORE OF THE BRIDGE.

Mr. Richard Smith says: The Congress of the United States, I can confidently say, fully appreciate the importance of the Ohio river, and I am entirely satisfied the Newport and Cincinnati bridge will make no further progress unless it is made to conform to the recommendations of the United States Engineers. The bridge party hope to defeat us by delay, but the more they persist in this the worse it will be for them in the future. Owing to the near approach of the close of the session the matter will require constant attention from the opponents of the obstruction. With such attention I do not doubt the result.

THE LOUISVILLE CANAL.

This work will be pushed forward as rapidly as men and money can do it, and when completed it will be accepted by the Government and *made free*. The President has agreed that General Weitzel shall be retained in charge at Louisville until the work is completed.

INVESTIGATION OF THE STEAMER M'GILL DISASTER.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels, now in session in this city, will at their session thoroughly test the causes of so many fearful disasters to the Western river steamboats. The following important letter has been addressed to the Supervising Inspector at Louisville, Kentucky. It will be seen that the Secretary of the Treasury is determined to take this matter in hand, and have a full report from the Inspectors concerning the appalling disaster of the burning of the McGill.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, January 16, 1871.

SIR: The newspapers report the burning of the steamer T. L. McGill, on the Mississippi river, within your District on the night of the 13th instant, by which a number of lives were alleged to have been lost. The frequency of such appalling calamities as that attending the burning of the steamer McGill, renders it more than ever necessary on the part of the Government officers to endeavor to ascertain the causes thereof, and bring to punishment any offenders against the laws, through the violation of which such calamities may have occurred. With this you are hereby directed to immediately institute a thorough investigation into all the circumstances attending the burning of the steamer T. L. McGill, and the loss of life resulting thereby, and promptly report the result to this Department. In making this investigation your primary object will be to ascertain the origin of the fire on the steamer, whether or not she was at the time of the disaster fully provided with all the life-saving appliances required by law, and furnished with all the necessary apparatus for the extinguishment of fire on board, and in all other respects properly and thoroughly equipped as a passenger steamer. You will also endeavor to ascertain if the owners, officers or employes of the T. L. McGill are in any degree responsible for the disaster to the steamer and the consequent loss of life, and your report will embrace all the facts relative to her last inspection, the date upon which it was made, her condition, the name of her officers, whether they had been properly licensed, and all the facts that can be ascertained by you pertaining to the steamer prior to her destruction. Very respectfully,

GEO. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

In accordance with the above instructions have been sent to the Local Inspectors to promptly comply with the order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

NEWPORT AND CINCINNATI BRIDGE INTEREST TO BE FEARED.

The Cincinnati and Newport Bridge men are busy preparing for their hearing before the Commerce Committee. They claim that they have constructed the bridge in strict accordance with the law, and that if compelled to alter, they will sue for damages in the Courts. This is understood to be a dodge of the bridge men to frighten timid country members who may fear the Government is to be mulcted in heavy damage. The bridge men further say they will not alter the present plan, and if interfered with they will abandon the construction.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: Benger Harmon, Receiver of Public Moneys at Roseburg, Oregon; W. F. Arney, Indian Agent at Puebla agency, New Mexico; J. J. Hoffman, Superintendent of Indian affairs, Washington Territory; William H. Forbes, agent for the Sioux Indians at Devil's Lake, Dakotah; Thomas Reynolds, pension agent at Madison, Wisconsin; William E. Davis, pension agent at Cincinnati. Postmasters—James A. Penney, Idaho City; Henry C. March, Muncie, Indiana; James A. Bunyan, Warsaw, Indiana; Hiram N. Goodspeed, Legonier, Indiana.

CONTRADICTED.

A letter received at the Home Department from the United States steamer at the City of Mexico, contradicts the report that the cholera was raging at that port, and states that the disease is unknown there. The latest advices from the Tehuantepec surveying party in the interior report all in good health and spirits.

BILL FOR THE ADMISSION OF UTAH—NO MORE POLYGAMY.

The bill introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Sargent for the admission of Utah provides that the Constitution shall provide by an article, forever irrevocable without the consent of Congress, that after the admission of that State all persons shall be forever prohibited from contracting any bigamous, polygamous and plural marriages or relations of concubinage. The bill also forbids that any mark be put, or permitted on any ballot, by which the person casting it can be identified.

ONLY ONE CONFIRMATION.

The only confirmation by the Senate to-day was that of the nomination of Isaac F. Shepard, as Appraiser of Merchandise at St. Louis.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 18, 1871.

SENATE.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported back and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, relating to the tax on $45,000,000 scrip dividends of the New York Central Railroad. The committee was discharged.

Mr. FENTON, from the Finance Committee, reported without amendment the bill to provide for the redemption of copper and other token coins. Mr. Fenton explained that the bill had received the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. It was passed. It requires the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem in lawful money all copper nickel and other base metal coinage when presented in sums not less than twenty dollars.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported adversely Mr. Conkling's bill relative to goods purchased for importation prior to January 12, 1871, allowing them to come in under the old tariffs.

Mr. NYE offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Judiciary to examine and report how far Congress is authorized to regulate the fare and transportation on railroads between States under the constitutional provisions authorizing Congress to regulate commerce between the States.

Mr. MORTON asked leave to introduce a resolution, which was read for information, providing for the appointment of a select committee of five Senators, to whom shall be referred the documents and papers recently laid before the Senate by the President, in reference to the condition of the Southern States, and whether there be in those States security for persons and property, and that such committee have power to employ a Secretary and stenographer, to send for persons and papers, administer oaths and investigate the matters referred to in the documents and papers aforesaid, and the truth or falsity of the crimes and outrages of a political character alleged to have been committed in the Southern States.

Mr. BAYARD objected.

Mr. MORTON, in order to accomplish the purpose of his resolutions by avoiding objection, then moved to take from the table the papers accompanying the President's message, with a view to their reference to a committee.

The motion was agreed to, when Mr. MORTON moved to refer them to a special committee on the subject.

Mr. CASSERLY moved as an amendment to refer the papers to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. WILSON said the Senate had before it from official sources such a record of crime as no christian civilized land during the last five years could present. What Congress now wanted to do was to put down the Ku-Klux organization in the South, which has all the semblance of the old Southern code system.

Mr. WARNER hoped the Special Committee would be appointed, by whom some remedy would be devised for the insecurity of life and property and the wholesale denial of the rights of the exercise of citizenship.

Mr. CASSERLY said Mr. Warren was inconsistent with his former position. It was remarkable that Senators should prejudice a question before the papers referred to had been considered. No man of candor doubted that the result of the doings of the Special Committee was already predetermined. This was too palpable for doubt or contradiction. Only recently some most distinguished members of this Senate, including the Senator from Indiana (Morton), had exhausted themselves in an effort to fan into new life the embers of the great civil war, sectional hate and animosity, but the result of the late elections had shown the popular reprobation of such contemptible means of creating political capital.

The hour of one o'clock arrived, and the bill reimbursing the States for interest paid on principal borrowed for the Government came up as unfinished business.

Mr. MORTON moved to postpone the bill and proceed with the pending motion. Agreed to, and the discussion continued.

Mr. WARNER resumed his remarks, and said, as an illustration of the political feeling indicating the lawless condition of society in the South, he cited an incident within his own experience, being an organized attempt during the late canvass to break up a Republican meeting at the town of Eutaw, Alabama, which was attended with most serious consequences. Participants in the meeting were killed or wounded. Though in the interest of the Democracy and intended by them as a means of carrying the county in which it occurred, there was no greater provocation for it than there was for him (Warner) to fire a shot in the Senate chamber. He had been informed that during the melee several shots were fired at himself. He said that it was impossible to punish the offenders, because they were thoroughly organized, and had control of the county.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said all such outrages would be suppressed if the Democratic Senators would ignore them and deplore such a state of things. Their frequency was due to Democratic sympathy. When denounced by all parties they would end.

Mr. BAYARD, after stating that Mr. Warner had attempted to do that which Edmund Burke declared himself unable to do, draw an indictment against a whole people, proceeded to show that the President had deliberately and wantonly repudiated the policy of "let us have peace" upon which his administration came into office. For instance, the San Domingo message was ominous of trouble, and this might be said of the special communication now under consideration. He then asked what was to be thought of a political party which, after five years of unlimited power in legislation and in filling all civil offices, now cried out that new legislation must be resorted to in order to produce new governments throughout the Southern States?

Mr. THURMAN supposed it was intended to inquire whether the elective franchise had been interfered with in North Carolina, Florida and Alabama, which were States referred to in the President's message, but as the Republican ticket had been declared elected in Florida, that State would probably not be included. The other two States had elected Conservative United States Senators and any person at all inclined to be suspicious might infer that the investigation had something to do with that fact. Mr. Thurman pictured the indignation and denunciation with which the Republican members would boil over, if the unlimited power of the authorities of Texas and other States was attempted to be wielded by the Democratic Governors of New York and Connecticut. He concluded with suggestions as to the doubtful authenticity of the Ku-Klux stories for partisan consumption, regretting the occasion for them, and their effect in raising prejudices against the Democratic party. Were his voice potential he would cry out through the South for the cessation of any practice giving color to such stories.

Mr. CHANDLER, replying to Mr. Casserly, said that when the Republicans needed Democratic sympathy, they would let the Senator from California know the fact; that the Senator had charged the Republican Senators with maligning the Democratic party, and he (Chandler) had only to say that the English language was incapable of that, and that the worst that need be said of that party was to tell the truth about it.

Without reaching a vote, the Senate at 5 o'clock, after an executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. JULIAN offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of legislation to guard the rights of States to lands granted them for educational purposes, and prevent their monopoly. Adopted.

Mr. STOUGHTON reported a bill to enable the honorably discharged soldiers, and widows and orphan children of soldiers, to acquire homesteads. Recommitted.

Mr. NEGLEY offered a resolution in regard to the new buildings for Custom House, &c., at Pittsburgh, Pa. Referred.

The House then proceeded to vote on amendments to the legislative appropriation bill.

The amendment for paying J. W. Douglass, late acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the salary of Commissioner for November and December, was agreed to by 91 to 90.

The amendment increasing the appropriation for the Bureau of Education from $4,500 to $6,000 was agreed to.

The amendment increasing the salaries of the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court to $8,500 and $8,000 respectively was agreed to. The bill was then passed.

Mr. SARGENT introduced a bill to enable the people of Washington Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for its admission as a State of the Union. Referred.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Appropriations, asked leave to report a joint resolution for the appointment by the President of a Commissioner on fish and fisheries. Objected to.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Postoffice appropriation bill, Mr. BLAIR, of Michigan, in the chair. After disposing of it, the Committee rose and the bill was passed by the House.

The House adopted a resolution exonerating Mr. Brooks from the charges made by Mr. Hastings, and discharging the Select Committee from further consideration of the subject.

The House at 3:45 adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

West Virginia.

CINCINNATI, January 18.—The Legislature of West Virginia convened at Charleston yesterday, electing E. G. Cracraft, of Wheeling, Speaker of the House; W. S. Burdett, of Charleston, Clerk; Lewis Baker, of Wheeling, President of the Senate, and E. W. S. Moore, of Fairmount, Clerk.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, January 18.—The Senate adopted the House resolution relative to the appointment of a Committee to visit the graves of Generals Harrison and Haines. The Senate adopted, after a long discussion, a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report, if deemed expedient, a bill securing minority representation. A bill was passed by the House providing for the support of a law library in Cleveland from fines assessed in the police court. A bill was introduced providing for the payment into the county treasury of money found on the persons of unknown deceased persons. Also, a bill to protect further the rights of policy holders of insurance companies.

POLITICAL.

DOVER, DEL., January 18.—Levi Saulsbury was yesterday elected United States Senator, to succeed his brother.

MANCHESTER, N. H., January 18.—The Democrats of the Twenty-eighth New Hampshire district nominated H. Bell, of Manchester, for Congress at their convention to-day.

LANSING, MICH., January 18.—At noon to-day the Legislature met in joint convention, and formally declared Representative J. W. Ferry elected as the successor to Senator Howard.

The Republican State Convention to nominate candidates for Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, and for Regents of the University, has been called to meet on February 23d.

OMAHA, January 18.—P. W. Hitchcock was to-day elected United States Senator from Nebraska.

ST. LOUIS, January 18.—The Legislature in the morning session elected the United States Senator by the following vote: Blair, 102; Henderson, 59; Benjamin, 5. Gen. Blair's term of service is to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Chas. D. Drake, and will expire March 4, 1873.

CRIME.

ALBANY, January 18.—Filkens, the supposed express robber, reached the city this morning and was conveyed to jail.

ALBANY, January 18.—A partial examination in the case of Filkins, suspected of the express robbery, was had to-day. Mr. Filkens, during the examination, sat cool and collected, showing not a sign of nervousness or uneasiness in appearance. Egbert Rockwell and Superintendent Dwight were examined, the former in relation to the crime, and the latter in relation to the suspicion attached to Filkens. Dwight testified that being informed that Filkens had bought a pistol, he called on him to learn if it was so. Filkens said he had not bought a pistol. He then asked him if he was looking for a pistol on Friday. He said yes, for a friend. The further examination was adjourned till to-morrow.

WHEN that gentle poet, Cowper, spoke of the "cup that cheers but not inebriates," he alluded to Pier, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale, which was his favorite beverage.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

ITS WORKINGS IN EUROPE.

Interesting Documents Submitted to the House Yesterday—The Experiment in England a Success.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 18, 1871.

Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, to-day submitted in the House several letters from officials in foreign countries, showing the working of the postal telegraph system. These are to be printed. One of the documents is a copy of a letter of F. J. Scudemore, of the general postoffice, London, in reply to a series of questions concerning the working of the new postal telegraph system in Europe. He says he can not deny that there has been good cause for the many complaints published in the papers and copied in America. Confusion, delays, blunders and inaccuracies of the days immediately after the transfer were unavoidable, but had been mostly overcome or obviated at the date of writing in November last. The telegraph system is now better than ever before, but will yet be greatly improved. At the time of the trasfer 1,300 instruments were in use, and 3,300 at the date of writing; 1,200 additional clerks had been employed, and 1,400 additional messengers. The reason of so much public complaint was not so much that the service was more inefficient than before, but the fact that while the complaints of the press against private corporations had no effect and did no good, they were effective when used against the Government. The system had secret enemies, who made complaint without cause, sometimes forging the names of prominent citizens. Before the transfer the number of messages per annum was 6,000,000. For the quarter ending June 30 last, the number was at the rate of 9,200,000, and next quarter at the rate of 10,400,000 per annum. There were 1,000 stations under the old system and 700 more have been opened, and at the date of writing new offices were opened at the rate of twenty-five or thirty every week. The troubles at the beginning were caused by the immense immediate increase of business, and the difficulty of organizing under one system a corps of different commercial companies. The proportion of social to business messages has not increased according to expectations, but is about twenty per cent. The expectation of revenue has been fully realized, although the expenses, most of them exceptional, have been very heavy.

The same gentleman, writing to Cyrus W. Field two months earlier, says they have demonstrated that the government system is better for the community than competing commercial systems. He says a six penny rate was urged, but he and others favored the shilling rate. The shilling rate was adopted and the increase of business was such as nearly to swamp them at once; and the advocates of the six penny rate were satisfied. But the six penny rate would be adopted as soon as the government was in a situation to do the increased business that would result. The writer says this civil service reform, by providing a higher class of men and more capable officers in the Postoffice Department, had greatly facilitated the transfer. He doubts whether the Government could carry on the business with a set of officials whose tenure of office was insecure, as is the case in America.

There are also among the documents submitted letters explaining the operations and results of Government control of the telegraph in Sweden and Norway.

BODY SNATCHING.

Grave Robbing Case at Iowa City—The Body of a Venerated Lady Taken to the Dissecting Room of the State University—Indignation of the People.

CHICAGO, January 18.—Iowa City, Iowa, is laboring under a high degree of excitement, growing out of a recent grave-robbing case, in which the Faculty of the Medical Department of the State University are involved. The grave violated was that of a venerable and venerated lady of that city. The body was taken to the dissecting room of the college and publicly dissected in the presence of the students of both sexes. The grand jury took up the case, but when they sent for witnesses it was found that they had been spirited away and could not be found. So indignant were the people that a threat to destroy the building was only prevented from being carried into execution by the law-abiding spirit of the friends of the deceased lady whose grave had been so ruthlessly violated.

THE EFFECTS OF THE WAR UPON GERMANY.

The Paralysis of Trade in the Early Days of the War—Its Subsequent Revival—Prices—The Scarcity of Coal and Provisions—Hard Times in Prospect.

[Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.]

FRANCFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, December, 1870.

* * * * But let us now proceed to the consideration of the last part of our subject, viz.: the effect of the commerce and industry and the general material condition of Germany.

The hardest shock was experienced by German commerce and industry immediately upon the declaration and during the first few weeks of the war. The suddenness of the conflict fairly stunned the business world and produced a state akin to complete paralysis in it. The life-blood of trade—money—ceased to flow through its numberless arteries. Specie and currency were everywhere resolutely locked up in strong boxes, in anticipation of the worst kind of times. Merchants found it impossible to obtain money on any terms. The best paper was readily offered for discount, and would not, even with collaterals, secure the desired accommodation. Even first-class bills drawn in one German city on another could not be negotiated for cash. In view of the expected immediate blockade of the German ports, the export and import trade came to a dead stop at once. The internal wholesale trade was likewise almost entirely interrupted, owing partly to the general apprehension of immediate invasion, and partly to the taking possession by the military authorities of the principal railroads and the complete suspension of the railway traffic during nearly three weeks for all but war purposes. Of the retail trade that in the necessaries of life grew forthwith very active, as everybody laid in supplies in anticipation of high prices, but in all its other branches nothing was done. The manufacturing business, too, was greatly disturbed. The manufacturers were greatly embarrassed by the sudden summons of a large portion of their hands to military duty, suspended the execution of pending orders, and prepared in many cases for the apparent necessity of closing their establishments altogether. The mechanical trades also suffered seriously. Master tailors, shoemakers, saddlers and all the rest were forced to an almost entire suspension of their business by the loss of their workmen in consequence of the mobilization of the army.

The general uncertainty as to the probable course of events rendered all classes of business men, moreover, indisposed to make any effort to adapt themselves, as far as possible, to a state of war. Most of them were content to let their business simply remain at a stand-still and to await quietly future developments. The German victories early in August having, however, cleared up the prospect, the belief in a short war growing out of them on the one hand and the shifting of the theater of war into the interior of France, on the other, led the commercial community to take heart, and brought about a general revival of business by the middle of August. The price of money and all articles of trade fell as speedily as it had risen. Notwithstanding the blockade of the ports, the import and export trade was resumed by making it an indirect one, by way of Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy. With the exception of France, which was of importance to only certain branches of trade, all the old markets would thus be easily reached. With the advance of the German armies into France and the complete conquest of Alsace and Lorraine, a considerable new trade even sprang up upon the removal of the custom house business in the wake of the victors, with the inhabitants of the invaded territory, who, cut off as they were from their customary markets, were compelled to satisfy their various wants with supplies from Germany. The manifold requirements of the armies in the field also gave an extraordinary impetus to certain branches of trade and industry, and indeed many parties whose proper business continued dull in consequence of the war to employ their capital and facilities for production in them. The scarcity of hands, caused by the withdrawal of a million of men from the labor market, was gradually got over in both industrial establishments and the mechanical trades by employing persons not liable to military duty, and procuring help from domestic and foreign ports where a surplus of labor existed.

Thus it was that Germany presented during the fall months the same spectacle of a considerable business activity, notwithstanding the war, that was witnessed in the Northern States in spite of the Southern rebellion. That commercial circles in this country were at least not very seriously affected during the past months of the war, is best proved by the relatively small number of failures. It is true that but for the extension of time, which was universally granted to debtors, many more would have occurred ere this. But it is also true that second extensions have not been frequent, and that mercantile debts have been discharged as a rule with promptness. The greatest losses so far have been experienced in the French trade, the French merchants showing as little disposition to settle up as did the Southern customers of Northern houses in the United States in 1861.

But for the impediment of a frequent interruption of the ordinary freight traffic by rail, business generally would have been still better in Germany. The greatest difficulty the trade had to encounter was not in the selling and buying of goods, but in their transportation to the markets. Time and again it has happened that, owing to the exclusive employment of the rolling stock in carrying French prisoners by the tens and hundreds of thousands and of war supplies, the leading railway lines were compelled to refuse to receive or deliver for days and weeks. The employment of a large portion of the rolling stock of most German lines in running the occupied French lines has also greatly obstructed the freighting business, so that prompt delivery of goods has been unknown for months, and that what was formerly delivered in days is now as a rule as many weeks *in transitu*.

Still I am far from wishing to assert that the commercial and industrial activity of Germany has been as great since the middle of August as in peace times. Such an assertion would be simply absurd. The very withdrawal from their customary pursuits of three-quarters of a million of men (I do not include the number of the standing army on a peace footing) naturally caused a great diminution of production and a corresponding shrinking of consumption. Independent of this, the heavy drafts on the private purses, in the form of the voluntary contributions, has compelled the practice of strict economy on the part of the masses of the people, so that the current absorption of all articles of trade not belonging to the necessaries of life has become very much reduced. To speak in general terms, business is done within narrower limits; but as the spring trade was over when the war broke out, and as business men anticipated a curtailing of their operations in the fall and winter and acted accordingly, while trade is limited there is nothing like great distress and general prostration. Besides the compensation for this relative dullness, in the form of an increased activity in certain branches of trade called upon to supply the varied wants of the army, to which allusion has already been made, there is another which has already exercised a stimulating effect throughout Germany. It is the presence of the hundreds of thousands of French prisoners, who receive their pay regularly, partly from the allied governments and partly from France, through the intervention of the Swiss Government, and in spending it freely bring a great deal of money into circulation.

As I can personally testify, the cost of living in Germany is still about the same as before the war. I have taken pains to compare the ruling prices of the necessaries of life in different localities with those of last spring and winter, and I have found that most articles can be purchased at this time at about the same rates as then. There are some exceptions, but they do not seriously affect the general cost of one's maintenance. Some articles of wear, such as certain kinds of woolens, have experienced an appreciation, but it has not yet caused any great inconvenience. I have no hesitation in saying even that the poorer classes, excepting the soldiers' families, are comparatively better off than before the war,—and this, because of the scarcity of labor, and the consequent increase in wages. There is always considerable distress among the laboring classes of this country in the cold season, but it is certainly not greater than in ordinary times. The soldiers' families, too, though suffering many privations from being deprived of their support, do not starve, owing to the public and private aid extended to them.

But while there has not been much material distress in Germany in the past months of war, it is more than probable that her population will suffer much harder trials before the winter is over. For some weeks the leading newspapers, chambers of commerce and other public bodies have sounded notes of alarm, according to which there is impending, not only a complete paralysis of German industry, but a great scarcity of the necessaries of life, likely to produce outright famine. Concerning the first danger, the following are the facts on which the fears of industrial calamities are based: The supply of coal of most of the industrial establishments of Germany is drawn from the coal basins along certain tributaries of the Rhine. That of the Saar being contiguous to the theater of the war could not be drawn upon at all for weeks during the summer, owing to the nearness of military operations, and the employment of the miners in constructing the military railroads around Metz. When these impediments were removed in the early part of the fall, the coal trade of the Saar mines could not attain its ordinary activity at that season of the year, owing to the inability of the Rhenish railways, whose rolling-stock performed military service, to carry the mixed coal to the markets. But a small fraction of the usual quantity supplied thus reached the manufacturing districts. In the great mining district on the river Ruhr (a tributary of the lower Rhine), experienced the same difficulty, not to the same but still to a very embarrassing extent. The consequence is, that not only that an unprecedented rise has taken place in the price of coal (it is now held almost twice as high as a year ago), but that so little of the indispensable fuel is available for manufacturing purposes as to threaten a complete exhaustion long before the end of the winter. Hence, even if the manufacturers could afford to run their establishments without loss in spite of the high cost of fuel, which is by no means probable in many branches of industry, the prospect now is that its entire giving out will force them to suspend work, and thus involuntarily deprive hundreds of thousands of hands of employment. It has been stated within the last few days that the most energetic measures will be taken by the public authorities to avert the threatened calamity; but it is by no means certain that anything that can be done now will bring the necessary relief.

Fortunately the scarcity of coal does not, at least, distress the lower classes of this country as it inevitably would those of Great Britain and the United States; for coal is far less generally used as domestic fuel in these parts. The State and the local communities very generally own forests, from which firewood is furnished to all classes at fixed and relatively moderate prices. In many localities the poor even obtain fuel gratis from the public forests.

As to the apprehended scarcity of the necessaries of life, it is expected to arise from the same cause that threatens disaster to the industrial interests of Germany, viz: the difficulties of transportation. The fertile plains of Hungary are to Germany what the prolific States of the northwest are to the Atlantic States of America; that is the inexhaustible source from which breadstuffs, live cattle, pork and other indispensable necessaries are regularly drawn everywhere in large quantities. The last harvest not having been a good one in any part of Germany, the drafts of her consumers on the surplus of the valley of the lower Danube would have been larger than in good years, even under ordinary circumstances. The transportation of grain and cattle over the Austrian railways, indeed, had already assumed extraordinary proportions before the political crisis ensued last winter. Upon the breaking out of hostilities the requirements of the German armies suddenly caused heavy additions to the purchases of food for export from Hungary, and a great increase of the freighting business of the railways mentioned. At no time was there ever so much of their rolling stock employed in this traffic as during the fall months. This kind of freight is usually carried from the Lower Danube to different parts of Germany without breaking bulk. In ordinary times the Austrian freight car always went straight back, after unloading, to the starting points. Now, for the convenience of the military authorities, they have been going since August into France to the several German bases of supply. Arrived there, instead of being returned after being emptied, they were retained and used for stocking the French railways, in German possession. The German railways too, in order to fill the gaps made in their rolling stock by the retention of cars in France, retained a large surplus of them for their own use instead of directing back to their owners. To what extent this system has been carried on may be inferred from the fact that the single Austrian line extending from Vianna to the Bavarian frontier missed on the first of the present month no less than three thousand eight hundred and sixty-six freight cars, all of which were retained in Germany. As this constantly increasing loss of rolling stock gradually rendered the Austrian railways unable to carry on even the ordinary home traffic, their several administrations were compelled to resort to the extreme measure of suspending their entire freighting business with Germany until at least a portion of their cars should be recovered. Orders to this effect were issued and have been enforced since December 1. As the surplus products of Hungary are absolutely needed not only to feed the German armies, but to prevent a famine in Germany, their entire cutting off has naturally produced a good deal of consternation in Germany. A meeting of the managers of railways in central and western Germany was held a few days since to concert measures to avert calamitous results, and it was voted to place a few thousand of their freight cars at the disposal of the Austrian railways. But it remains to be seen, in view of the constant demand on their rolling stock for military purposes, whether the railroads in question will be able to carry out this measure of relief. Unless they succeed, very trying times are certainly in store for Germany.

Free Schools in Virginia.

The Richmond *State Journal* thinks Virginia has a live man for State Superintendent of Public Instruction. It says that when Dr. Ruffner was appointed, the "General Assembly thought, as they wished, that they had selected a good, easy sort of half-way enemy to the common school system, who would be content to draw his salary and not trouble himself much about putting the schools in operation. But they were deceived in their man. Dr. Ruffner has turned out to be one of the most ardent and zealous friends of education in the country." As soon as appointed he went earnestly to work, with what successful result, the following statement from his report upon the first year of free scools in Virginia will tell:

"He commenced by saying that the public school work moves on with a vigor that is surprising in view of the fact that not a dollar of the public money has yet become available for the support of the system. Except in one district, in which the colored people voted adversely, the question laying a local tax for providing school accommodations has been carried by a large majority in every case in which it has been presented to the suffrages of the people. In one large and wealthy district in Henrico county, the colored people, who were in the majority, left the question of the school tax to be decided entirely by the whites, who were the property holders. Not a colored vote was cast on the question, and the whites *unanimously* voted the tax of over sixteen hundred dollars! The polls were opened in all the districts, and only eighteen votes were cast against the tax in the county. In Alexandria, Rockbridge and Powhatan the result was also highly favorable. But the adverse vote being very small, the machinery of the polls has been resorted to in only a few cases hitherto. In more than one-fourth, perhaps in one-half, of the counties of the State, schools have been opened, or are on the point of opening, by means of private subscription. And a large proportion of these schools have heretofore existed as private schools, which by the concurrence of those concerned, have been adopted into the State system, and been made free to all. In many cases the teacher continues to receive pay from his patrons in addition to what he receives from the State. By this combination of private with public means, schools in some counties are likely to be so multiplied as to furnish a full supply for the wants of the people. Augusta, Rockingham, Carroll, Floyd and Chesterfield are examples of this. What has been done in these counties might be done in many others. In one of our smaller cities all of the elementary private schools, and an appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars has been made by the city council for their benefit. In nearly all of the counties in which private arrangements have not been made, district votes will be taken during this month."

THE latest steamship subsidy scheme proposes to incorporate Wm. H. Webb, Clarence H. Clark, John A. Griswold, John Roach, Paul N. Spofford, Henry Steers, and others, under the name of the "American Mail and Ocean Transportation Company," for the construction of twenty or more first-class iron steamships, together with ship yards, machine shops, rolling mills, wharves, docks, &c., and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, naval and other purposes. To aid it the Government of the United States shall pay the interest on first mortgage bonds of the company to the amount of $20,000,000, gold, for thirty years, not becoming responsible, however, for the payment of the principal. In return, the company's steamships are to carry the United States mails and Government agents free of charge.

Midwinter.

Some of the weather-wise asserted last week, when the cold spell was over, that "the heart of winter was broken." How this may be, we cannot say; but the rise or fall of the mercury seems to make but little difference with the business of S. S. Marvin, No. 91 and 93 Liberty street, whose ovens are all the time glowing like the tropics, and turning out an amazing quantity of Crackers, Biscuit, Jumbles, Snaps and Cakes. The only way of accounting for the immense demand for his manufactures is their acknowledged excellence.—*Presbyterian Banner.*

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, January 18.—Cotton dull; low middling 13½c. Bulk meats—shoulders 8c; clear sides 11½c. Lard 12½c. Sugar-cured hams 16½c. Corn 65c. Oats 55c. Wheat 90c@$1 15. Flour $4 50@6 00.

DIED.

BRACKENRIDGE—On Wednesday morning, January 18, 1871, at the residence of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. P. S. Brackenridge, No. 65 Grant street, the Hon. H. M. BRACKENRIDGE, aged eighty-six years, brother of the late Alexander Brackenridge, of Minersville.

The remains will be taken to his late residence, near Tarentum, on FRIDAY MORNING, January 20, at 9 A. M., by the Freeport Accommodation train, West Penn. Railroad, for interment.

VANASDALE—On Tuesday evening, January 17, at 9 o'clock, at the residence of his son, Ella street, Sixteenth ward, DR. S. VANASDALE, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

Funeral THURSDAY, 19th inst., at 2 P. M. Carriage will leave the corner of Seventh avenue and Smithfield street at a quarter of 1 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—SALOON—IN A DESIRABLE location, and near Court House. Will be sold low to a good man. Inquire of D. P. HATCH, 91 Grant street.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS STAND—A TWO STORY corner Brick Building, with Lot 100 feet deep by 23½ feet wide, in a prominent location in one of the up town wards. The House contains Eight Rooms, with Storeroom, good Cellar, Gas and Water. This building will make an excellent place for a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, as it is located on a good thoroughfare. To the right person a rare chance is offered. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to E. ABEL, Commercial office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A PLEASANT FURNISHED Room, with Board, at 188 Second ave.

BOARDING—FOR RENT, TWO WELL furnished Rooms, on second floor, with or without Board. Reference required and given. Inquire at 43 Anderson street, Allegheny.

MORTGAGE INVESTMENTS

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO Negotiating Loans on Mortgage Securities. W. N. HOWARD, No. 75 Grant street. TThs

REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD ON Commission, Estates Managed, Rents Collected, &c. W. N. HOWARD, No. 75 Grant street. TThs

CONVEYANCING.

CONVEYANCING IN ALL ITS Branches. Legal Papers, of all kinds, prepared after the most approved forms. W. N. HOWARD, No. 75 Grant street. TThs

WANTED.

WANTED—TO LOAN—$100,000 ON Mortgages, secured by Real Estate, in large or small sums. Address Lock Box No. 39, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—SERVANT GIRL—TO DO General Housework for a family of four. Good wages. Inquire at 203 Center avenue.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A MAN of capacity, integrity and long experience, a Situation as Bookkeeper, Traveling Agent, west or south, or as a Foreman in some manufacturing establishment, or as Assistant in any of the above. Salary not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Satisfactory references given. Address with full name, P. E. T., this office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—AN EXPERIENCED Office Man as Bookkeeper and Correspondent. Must have a thorough knowledge of business. Also, two Men to sell and operate Agricultural Machinery, especially Mowing and Reaping Machines. Address with reference, views as to salary, &c., Lock Box No. 1,000, Wheeling, W. Va.

WANTED—COUNTRY MERCHANTS—To know that J. J. BENDER & CO., Drug and Merchandise Brokers, No. 77 Fourth avenue, buy Goods for the Country Trade, from 5 to 15 per cent. cheaper than any House will sell by letter and cheaper than they can buy themselves. TTh

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A YOUNG Man with experience in the Wholesale Grocery Business. Also as Bookkeeper. Please address C. H., Commercial office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THE UNDERSIGNED wishes to rent a House, Allegheny preferred. C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor Commercial.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE containing 7 or 8 Rooms; must be located in a desirable neighborhood, and within twenty minutes walk of the Postoffice. Address Box 8, Commercial office.

WANTED—PARTNER—WITH FROM $300 to $1,000 in cash, in a good, safe business. Address G. B. W., Postoffice Box 72, Allegheny City, Pa.

WANTED—SALESMEN—SEVERAL experienced Salesmen in a Wholesale Notion and Millinery House. Men of ability who can command a trade of their own will receive a liberal salary. None but first-class men need apply. Address Postoffice Box 322.

WANTED—PRINTER—A GOOD JOB Compositor. Apply to A. MATTHIAS, 92 Third avenue.

WANTED—HELP—FAMILIES WANTING Help of all descriptions can be supplied on short notice. A number of Men and Boys want employment at very low wages. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF years, a large Grazing Farm, situated in any part of Ohio, convenient to railroad, for cash rent. For particulars address HENRY SCHMITZ, Carmichaels, Greene county, Pa.

WANTED—HOUSE—TO RENT A small House from April 1st. Address, stating location and rent, Box A, Commercial office.

WANTED—MEN—A FEW ENERGETIC and responsible Young Men with a small sum of money to invest, can find constant and profitable employment by addressing R. D., this office.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THE THREE-STORY Brick Building, No. 44 Sixth street, and School Hall and Class Rooms, third story, 52 and 54 Sixth st. Address D. C. IRISH, New Brighton.

FOR RENT—THE RESIDENCE OF THE late Augustus Hoeveler, deceased, situate on Penn avenue, near Thirty-third street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The Dwelling is large and spacious, containing 21 Rooms, well ventilated, and suitable for an Academy, Boarding-house or Dwelling, surrounded by Fruit Trees and Shrubbery of all descriptions. Inquire of Mrs. A. HOEVELER, on the premises.

FOR RENT—STOREROOM AND Dwelling, 190 Liberty street, near Market. Immediate possession given. Inquire on the premises, or of T. S. PARKER, Attorney-at-Law, 94 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT—APOLLO HALL—FOURTH avenue, size 40 by 60 feet, with Ante Rooms attached and well lighted. Also, Offices in the same Building. Inquire of ROBINSON BROTHERS, No. 78 Fourth avenue.

FOR RENT—THE PREMISES LONG and favorably known as Krebs' Lithographic Rooms, over stores 17 and 19 Fifth avenue. These Rooms are each 50 feet by 40, and have 12 large Windows on Fifth avenue and the same number looking north. They have seperate access to main stairway, and are fitted up with Gas Burners, Water Closet, Washrooms, &c. Apply to F. E. EATON, No. 17 Fifth avenue.

FOR RENT—A DWELLING HOUSE ON Center avenue, containing all modern improvements. Inquire of G. W. McCALLAM, No. 58 Center ave. tf

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME COTTAGE House on the grounds of Wm. Carr, Twentieth ward, with Fruit Trees and Shrubbery, now occupied by John B. Guthrie, Esq. Possession given 1st of April, 1871. Apply to WM. CARR, No. 327 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. tf

FOR RENT—THE FOUR STORY BRICK Store, No. 74 Wood street. Inquire of HAYS & GETTY, No. 71 Market street. tf

FOR RENT—THE STOREROOM IN Basement of No. 87 Wood street. Also, the second story Room in same building, suitable for Office or Storeroom for light goods. Apply at M. and M. Insurance office.

FOR RENT.—FIRST NATIONAL BANK offer for Rent Offices in Suits or Single Rooms, in their new Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street. The building will be fully completed and ready for occupancy on 1st of April next. J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

FOR RENT—AN ELEGANTLY LIGHTED third story Room, in Jas. T. Brady & Co.'s Bank Building, corner Fourth and Wood streets, 29 feet by 80. For terms apply to JAS. T. BRADY & CO. tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE NO. 6 INJECTOR NEW Engine, of JOHN M. COOPER & CO., 882 Penn avenue.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE—THE CARPETS and Furniture of Mrs. R. M. Herron, residing at Edgewood, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, are offered at private sale, on very favorable terms. The Furniture consists of two handsome Chamber Sets, Single Bed, two Lounges, Extension Dining Table, Sideboard, Cane Seat Chairs, etc. The Parlor Furniture embraces Walnut Chairs, Tete-a-Tete, Book Case, etc. Also, Hat Rack, Kitchen Furniture, etc. Each article will be sold at from one-third to one-half the cost price, and many pieces are not injured in the least. All in search of Furniture are invited to call and examine.

FOR SALE—4,000 ACRES TIMBER Land, near Tidioute, Warren county, Pa.; about 4,000 Acres of well Timbered Land, located about five miles from the Allegheny river, with a Plankroad from the river to the land. This Land will be sold very low, and is supposed to be good Oil Land. There is a large amount of Pine and a variety of other Timber that has never been culled. Apply to GEO. J. SHERMAN, Real Estate Agent, Titusville, Pa.

FOR SALE BELTS, HOSE THE ONLY Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belts and Hose made in this city, are manufactured by HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street, sole Agents. Th

FOR SALE—50 TIERCES PRIME Kettle Rendered Leaf Lard, arriving in store and for sale by REESE OWENS, No. 23 Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE—A GOOD ROUTE ON THE Commercial. Apply at Commercial office.

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE—Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting and Hose, at HARTLEY, McKEE & CO.'S, 58 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE—ALLEGHENY PARK PROPERTY—One Dwelling of 12 Rooms and two of 6 Rooms each. Inquire of J. H. & C. B. DAVIS, 58 Ferry street. tf

FOR SALE—BY SHENANGO FURNACE Company, West Middlesex, Pa.—2 Slide Valve Engines, Cylinders each 20 inches by 40 inches, set on Heavy Box Bed Plates, all in good order.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes. Engines of 2 to 60 horse-power, now on hand, for sale cheap. JAMES HILL & Co., corner Marion and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, P

NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION—NOTICE—Applications will be immediately received by this Board for the Professorship of Commercial Science in the Pittsburgh Central High School. Applicants should have a good general education and be experts in Penmanship, Bookkeeping and Commercial Calculations.

JOHN A. SERGEANT, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, January 12, 1871.

☞ A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the SHAMBURG PETROLEUM COMPANY, will be held at the office of R. PATRICK & CO., No. 40 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, January 26, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year.

D. E. RAY,

Secretary Shamburg Petroleum Co.

Office, 67 Diamond, Allegheny. ja16,19,21,24,26

☞ AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the Stockholders of "The Company for Erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River, opposite Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny," will be held at the Office of the Company, (the general Toll House at the South end of the Bridge,) in the City of Pittsburgh, on

THURSDAY, the 26th day of January, 1871

at 3 O'Clock P. M.,

For the purpose of taking into consideration the acceptance of the provisions of the Act of Assembly, approved the 29th December, 1869, entitled "An Act authorizing corporations to increase their bonded obligations and capital stock," and taking action thereunder.

JOHN HARPER, President.

W. ROSEBURG, Secretary. Th

☞ NOTICE TO RIVER MEN.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Span, from the Sharpsburg end of the Bridge over the Allegheny River at Sharpsburg, is Obstructed by the Fallen Span, and all River Men are Cautioned against Running Through this span.

tf KEYSTONE BRIDGE COMPANY.

DIVIDENDS.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE—THE Directors of the WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable at the Office, 140 Smithfield street, forthwith.

HENRY ROSENBACH, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY—The Board of Managers of the Monongahela Navigation Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS a share upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, January 16th, at the Office of the Company, No. 94 Diamond street. W. BAKEWELL, Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, January 12, 1871.

☞ THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend, No. 39, of TWO AND ONE HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable MONDAY, 16th inst.

A. P. McGREW, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, Janurry 11th, 1871.

TO ARRIVE—

5 cars prime Shelled Corn,

3 cars prime Ear Corn,

And for sale by

HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

One of the most desirable and conveniently located residences in Allegheny City, the Homestead of the late Rev. John T. Pressly, D.D. This property fronts on Washington street and West Penn Railroad, and is 80 feet front by 350 feet in depth. For full particulars inquire of THOS. McCANCE, No. 196 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, or of the Rev. JOHN C. STEELE, No. 49 Diamond, Allegheny City.

NIXON HOUSE,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

FRANK M. KERR, Proprietor.

FERRIS & MILES,

TWENTY-FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

IMPROVED STEAM HAMMERS AND MACHINE TOOLS,

Unequaled for Simplicity, Convenience, Economy and Power.

I HAVE THIS DAY DISPOSED OF MY interest in THE DANIELS ELLIPTIC CAR SPRING CO. to

GEORGE REITER, Sr.

F. M. ATKINSON.

Pittsburgh, January 17, 1871.

ALL SOLDIERS IN THIS VICINITY should call immediately, at

B. F. BROWN'S OFFICE,

Room 4, Gazette Building, corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, and Sign Petition to secure the 160 Acres of Land without settlement. Call at once, as petition must be in Washington in a few days.

DISSOLUTION—

The Firm of McELROY, DICKSON & CO. is this day dissolved by limitation. The business will be settled at the old stand, No. 54 Wood street, by S. B. McELROY and JAMES DICKSON.

S. B. McELROY,

JAMES DICKSON,

JOHN T. SHANE.

Pittsburgh, January 3, 1871.

THE

Wholesale Dry Goods Business

Will be continued by S. B. McELROY and JAMES DICKSON, under the style of

M'ELROY & DICKSON.

STATEMENT OF MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH, PA., from December 24, 1869, to December 28, 1870. Published in accordance with the requirements of Law.

1. Capital Stock		$250,000 00
With privilege of increasing to		500,000 00
2. Assets—		
Stock Due Bills, two approved names	$115,000 00	
'63 U. S. 5-20 Bonds	63,000 00	
17 Allegheny Valley R. R. Bonds	15,100 00	
Bills Received and Premium Notes	55,899 36	
Mortgages	23,000 00	
Bank Accounts	8,134 28	
Office Building	34,567 62	
Cash on hand and in Bank	7,640 22	
100 shares Stock M. and M. Insurance Co.	2,680 00	
		325,021 48
3. Amount of Premiums paid in 1870	$ 65,074 43	
4. Amount of Interest	10,706 02	
		75,780 45
5. Paid in 1870—		
Losses	$ 41,598 36	
Return Premiums, Re-insurance and Commissions	6,375 00	
Taxes, U. S. and State	3,788 14	
Salaries, Rent and other Expenses	5,516 08	
Dividends	22,500 00	
		79,777 58
6. Amount of Outstanding Risks		$3,776,379 64

STATEMENT

OF THE

Allemannia Fire Insurance Co.

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

From January 1 to December 31, 1870.

Published in accordance with the requirements of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ASSETS.

Stock Notes	$ 50,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages	64,068 90
Cash in Banks Drawing Interest	10,000 00
Cash on hand and Book Accounts for Premiums	11,684 47
Office Furniture	851 33
	$136,604 70

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$100,000 00
Contingent Fund	30,051 14

RECEIVED.

Premiums	$40,236 57
Interests	4,979 01
	$45,215 58

DISBURSED.

Fire Losses	$16,726 71	
Dividend	5,000 00	
Returned Premiums and Reinsurance	3,533 44	
Stamps, Taxes and Commissions	5,929 89	
Stationery and Printing, Advertising, Salaries, Office Rent and all other expenses	7,474 98	
	$38,665 02	
		6,550 56
		[illegible]
Amount of Outstanding Risks		$3,385,988 81

CHS. F. HERROSEE,

SECRETARY.

CARPETS

REDUCED.

OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,

WINDOW SHADES,

WOOLEN DRUGGETS.

We offer our Stock at the Lowest Prices reached since 1861.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

STAR FIRE BRICK CO.,

Corner Twenty-second and Railroad Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MANUFACTURE THE CELEBRATED

Clarion Star Brick

FOR ROLLING MILLS, FOUNDRIES, STEEL WORKS, BLAST FURNACES, GLASS WORKS, COKE OVENS, &c.

TILES, STOVE LINING AND RAILROAD SUPPLIES, A SPECIALTY.

STANDARD

SHEETINGS,

REDUCED TO

12 Cents per Yard,

STANDARD

PRINTS,

10 1-2 Cents per Yard.

The Lowest Prices

FOR NINE YEARS.

M'Elroy, Dickson & Co

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS,

54

WOOD STREET.

REMOVAL.

F. EDMUNDSON & SON,

UPHOLSTERERS,

NO. 55 MARKET STREET.

LACE CURTAINS.

REP, TERRY, DAMASK and SATIN CURTAINS.

LAMBROQUINS, of Latest French Designs.

WINDOW SHADES and CORNICES.

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The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1871.

THE Hon. F. N. WHITE introduced his Reform Bill for Allegheny county in the House yesterday, and moved to refer it to the Allegheny delegation, which motion was voted down, all of Mr. WHITE's colleagues voting against it. The position of the delegation, in regard to this bill, Mr. WHITE excepted, may with positiveness be said to be of hostility, without the courage to avow it. They will do everything in their power to defeat the bill, and, if possible, avoid the responsibility. We presume that Mr. WHITE already understands them.

MR. WEED is writing about the manner of Mr. CAMERON's appointment to a seat in Mr. LINCOLN's Cabinet and Mr. BLACK, replying to Mr. WILSON, is writing about the manner he left it. Mr. WEED gives just so much of the history of that appointment as is discreet to disclose at this time; Mr. WILSON writes with a whitewash brush, and Mr. BLACK writes what has been related to him and the truth of which he does not doubt. If Mr. WEED and Mr. WILSON would write just what they can state of their own knowledge, or on information they cannot doubt, Mr. WEED would be found relating an exceedingly interesting chapter heretofore not perfectly recorded, and Mr. WILSON and Mr. BLACK agreeing on every essential point—but neither would write a word which Mr. CAMERON would thank him for writing.

THE opening of the Butler branch of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, reported elsewhere, is an event of great importance to the people of our sister county of Butler, and of no inconsiderable moment to the merchants and manufacturers of Pittsburgh, who will now be enabled to transact business with their customers in that section with a facility which has hitherto been unknown. Butler, although closely adjoining us on the north, has been the last of all our adjacent counties to realize the benefits and advantages of railway communication, and she seemed doomed to isolation until the great Pennsylvania Central took hold of the enterprise and shoved it to completion. We rejoice that our neighbors are "out of the woods," and extend to them our most hearty congratulations.

WHEN we consider how powerful is the Railroad interest in Congress, it should excite no amazement that a Representative whose constituents are vitally interested in the preservation of the navigation of the Ohio river should be indifferent to the result of the struggle that is going on. When a Representative with a constituency presents in himself a spectacle so extraordinary, an extraordinary reason only will account for it. With the Railroads on one side and the people on the other, the people will stand a good chance of being betrayed—at all events of being poorly served—unless the representative happens to be a man of unusual integrity and independence of character. The weak minded, and naturally faithless man, with his fortune yet to make, becomes a ready captive to the influences which great and not over scrupulous corporations know so well how to employ.

TUESDAY was the day for electing Senators, and we find Maine electing LOT M. MORRILL; Massachusetts returning HENRY WILSON to six years service in addition to the sixteen years the nation has already enjoyed from him; Illinois promoting JOHN A. LOGAN, for his brilliant army services and his faithful performance of duties in the House; Michigan rewarding THOMAS W. FERRY for his unpretentious and unflagging attention to his Congressional duties, and Minnesota giving WILLIAM WINDOM a full term. These States keep up the Republican line right well, but Missouri turns back into the opposition ranks and selects as her Senator the scheming FRANK P. BLAIR to fill the vacancy made by Senator DRAKE's acceptance of the snug berth in the Court of Claims. That the SAULSBURY family still run Delaware politics appears in the nomination of ELI, the present Governor, to succeed his brother WILLARD in the Senate. The New Jersey Republicans have done an excellent thing in selecting THEODORE F. FRELINGHUYSEN as the man whom they will elect Senator.

ACCORDING to an Englishman who writes from Spain to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the new King has a poor prospect of a quiet or easy reign. The mere fact that he is a foreigner will be against him for many years. Even his "Latin connections," we are told, will not aid him. Though the Spaniard likes to talk about the Latin element as something very fine, it is said that in his heart he rather despises it as weak, the Spaniard being a worshipper of power, whatever its nationality. So that BISMARCK, as we quoted him a few days ago, may have been right about the probable influence and success of a German Prince on the throne of Spain. However, the Englishman represents the republican element as stronger than is commonly supposed. How fit the Spaniards are for self-government may be indicated by the singular attempt to renew the censorship of the Press described in the same letter. "A society called the Companie de la Porra, or as we might render it in English, the Companions of the Cudgel, has been formed in Madrid for the purpose of visiting the newspaper offices in force and beating with sticks writers of unpalatable views." Though found in some parts of the United States this censorship can hardly be said to have democratic sanction.

THE Methodist Book Concern investigation, now in progress in New York, from the present aspect of the case, seems little likely to satisfy the public interest, or to terminate the public discussion of the subject. On the contrary, general surprise and general discontent are the already manifest results of the direction given to the proceedings of the court, and of the manner in which the proceedings are conducted. With reference to the latter, generally recognized and established rules of evidence have been disregarded in the admission of testimony, while rules long ago exploded, or else recently discovered, are followed. However, these irregularities are less offensive than the refusal or failure of the Court to take up and investigate the injurious charges so long in circulation, and the cause of such exciting suspicions respecting the management of the Book Concern. The public is but slightly interested in Dr. LANAHAN, merely wishing justice to be done him. Suspended from his office as Assistant Agent for having charged fraud, embezzlement and other offenses upon the management of the Concern, he can be justified or condemned only by the confirmation or refutation of his damaging allegations. Are Dr. LANAHAN's statements *anent* the Concern true or false? This is the only question in the premises of any particular interest to the public, and to answer the question was supposed to be the object for which the Court assembled. But this, it appears, was a mistake. After spending a good deal of time in discussions relative to the competency of the Court, in which nice distinctions were drawn betwixt moral demerit and official misconduct; after prolonged statements and counter-statements as to episcopal intervention and non-intervention in past transactions; after very extraordinary and hopelessly mystifying revelations concerning the men responsible or not responsible for the charges laid in against LANAHAN in counteraction of his charges against the Book House, the Court proceeds to try—not the accused—but the accuser. It is Dr. LANAHAN who is on trial. The indictment presents a frightful array of specifications, most, indeed, we believe, all of which relate to his conduct as an officer of the gigantic Concern. Reading the proceedings of the Court, we get the impression that in their estimation the immense composite personage, with whose good name the Press and the Public have been so busy for many months is as innocent as GABRIEL, a character too pure and exalted for suspicion who, in fact never would have been suspected but for the malice or folly of Dr. LANAHAN, the servant who has maligned his lord. We need hardly say that this representation does not agree with the popular impression, and that, in view of the apparent simplicity of the case as seen from the outside, it seems to be greatly to be regretted that the Court did not at once set about the investigation of the real matter in controversy. The entire country is interested in the reputation of the great Methodist Church, and so many of the leading men of the denomination are implicated either in the original accusations, or in the after charge of concealment, that however unjustly, in the absence of explanation, reproach may attach to the name, in a degree injurious to its financial prosperity. If the records of the Concern are not complete and intelligible, the fact ought to be known to the world; nothing can justify or excuse the endeavor to effect its suppression. If the records are complete and intelligible, as they ought to be, there can be little difficulty in ascertaining the truth or falseness of the allegations of fraud and mismanagement which have produced so much excitement. Whatever may be done in the future, the attempt to make the sub-agent the center of interest and inquiry has already done not a little mischief.

GENERAL NEGLEY AND THE ARSENAL.

We took some pains before the last election to satisfy the people that the clique was not to be trusted with the selection of their candidates, and that in their choice for Congressman particularly they had presented a man who was notoriously unfitted for the place, and had already proved it by endeavoring to palm off upon his constituents a speech upon a subject too that was entirely foreign to their interests—which every man who knew him could safely swear that he had never written, even if it had been in point of fact delivered.

The people chose, however, rather to follow the lead of the organs, both great and small, and the folly was repeated of sending a shadow to represent us at the Capital.

And now witness the fruits. The first really original movement of this man, encouraged, no doubt, by foolish or interested advice from home, is to damage the Government and the people both by proposing to remove from amongst us a great national establishment, which every rational and honest inhabitant of the District would have united in asking the Government to locate in this community, if it had not done so already of its own motion, under an enlightened sense of its own interests. While Philadelphia is making a munificent donation of lands at League Island for the purpose of inviting the establishment of a permanent navy yard on the Delaware, the Representative from Pittsburgh is, on the other hand, astonishing the nation by the suicidal folly of begging the Government to "get out of the way" of our people, and doubly stultifying himself by pointing through newspaper dispatches to the local press to the fact of his being allowed to report such a bill from the Military Committee of the House, as evidence of his efficiency and popularity as a member of Congress. We can well imagine how his colleagues from other Western cities—if there be any such—must have thrust their tongues in their cheeks and winked at each other upon such an exhibition, not of abnegation only, but of absolute stupidity. What they may have thought of the constituency which could trust its interests to such a man is another question.

To this it may, perhaps, be answered, in the way of excuse for him, that although partly alive to his incompetency, they could not help themselves, and voted to save the party, under the assurance that he would stand by the tariff at all events, and at the worst, with his measure of ability, could do no great harm.

That, however, was a great mistake, as the result now shows, on the part of those who so acted, and were content to take the chances of a serene and quiet reign under the auspices of King Log. There are few men so small as to be absolutely incapable of mischief, if they are injudiciously invested with unusual powers.

But why General NEGLEY should have found it necessary to launch this deadly shaft against the bosom which has trusted and nourished him we cannot understand. If he is ambitious of notoriety might he not have launched his little boat again before some more innocent aquatic excursion like that of the previous session? Or having tried the sea so unsuccessfully, is this but the re-awakening of the ancient taste—a new horticultural spasm—in view of the lawns, and shrubbery, and flowers, and gushing fountains, and warbling birds, with which he may hope to supplant the frowning appliances of "grim visaged war," himself perhaps the Guardian Genius of the new Eden, when he shall have laid down his robes as a Legislator and a statesman?

But it is no matter to jest about, and we are glad to find that even the organ itself, after heralding to its readers, with evidently pleasurable emotions the great things which its protege had already accomplished in this direction, is beginning to find that the General is "cutting it a little too fat" for the public stomach, and doubts whether he and the Councils both have not perpetrated a great blunder, to say the least of it.

It is worse than a blunder. It is an act of gross disloyalty to the people not only of this city, but of the whole county, and we think that no time ought to be lost in preventing the consummation in the Senate which is so publicly and confidently promised by its author, and that those who are responsible for putting him where he is are under a double obligation to see that he is disappointed in this particular, and that he does no further mischief while he continues to hold the commission so unwisely bestowed under the influence of a few untrustworthy managers.

If the lesson it teaches, however, should have the effect of putting the people on their guard hereafter, it will be some consolation to those who have been laboring to effect a reform in the matter of nominations to important offices.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.

We used to speak of *the sciences*; now we are more apt to say *science*. We fall into such habits, sometimes, without being aware of the significance of the process. In the present case the reason, however it may have been overlooked, needs only to be asked after to present itself at once. The sciences are feeling their way up to a grand unity. They are recognizing the fact that *departments* of truth exist only in the limitations of human thought, and that, being thus matters of convenience only, their lines of division must not be such as can cast a shadow, even, upon the field they space off, still less arrest in any direction the progress of investigation, or array the investigators one against the other in sectional strife. It is one of those paradoxes in which truth so often clothes itself, that the more the sciences have been parted out as specialities among their votaries, the more rapidly has been this process of fraternization among these diverse nationalities in the empire of physical truth.

The astronomer formerly acknowledged allegiance to mathematics, pure and as applied to moving bodies, and to optics; further than this he was not willing to go. As for chemistry, he had but little to do with it. "The elements" of a comet were, in his phraseology, simply the facts, in mathematical language, in regard to its motion. Geology interested him mainly as bearing upon the procurance of good, solid piers for his telescopes. Not but that some attention was given to the analogy between the structure and genesis of our own globe and those of others, but this was rather a byplay of astronomical science—a little recreation from serious work—a spice of the transcendental to relieve the dry, hard, but substantial practical.

Now the astronomer takes the chemist and the geologist into his counsels. By the elements of the heavenly bodies we now mean, not what complicated curves they describe, but what they are made of. If it was once difficult to believe that a practical astronomer could weigh worlds against worlds, how transcendently wonderful is it that he can tell you that yonder speck of light, not as large to the eye as a puncture by a cambric needle has its origin in a fire that glows with iron, tellurium or mercury; whilst another, just as bright, perhaps, keeps the furnace hot with another set of elements. Yet when we witness the capacity for analysis which science enjoys in the use of the spectroscope, our wonder changes into an admiration of the simplicity, yet extreme delicacy, of the principles involved in the determination.

Now there is a something which comes the long way from that star to streak our screens with its tell-tale lines; there is a something which shot it out, which gave it its commission; there is a something which curves the path of that burning world. Again, there is a something that responds in the nerve to that play of colors behind the prism; there is a something that bows the head before those mystic lines, and a something, too, that lifts the head, lights the eye and bursts forth in the Eureka of a triumphant solution. We have a common name for these somethings—force, the force of vibrating ether, of incandescent matter, of attraction, nerve-force and force of emotion and thought. But have they anything in common more than the name? Can the one be made the measure of the other, and can the one take the other's place?

That splendid combination of discovery and generalization, the conservation and correlation of physical forces, has answered the question so far as relates to light, heat, electricity, mechanical power and the like. To be able to see this demonstrated in the actual conversion of heat into light, motion, electricity or magnetism, and each one of these into any one of the others at will, is the special prerogative of living in this half century. But how is it with that within us which can in lifting a pebble, measure itself against gravity without. Is there a pebble's weight of sensation, desire, thought and will expended in the effort?

Such as these are the questions which, in the spirit of Christian philosophy, the spirit that dreads for truth *nothing from truth*, Dr. BAKER is to discuss in his proposed lectures. They will be listened to the more earnestly as they will set forth how much science has a right to say in the great question of theology and morals. What is there of man over and above the forces that play among the atoms of his frame?

FROM the record of Congressional proceedings in our issue of yesterday it appeared that President GRANT's absences from Washington during the summer have been the subject of condemnatory remark in the House of Representatives. One honorable member spoke of them as "philandering expeditions through the country," not forgetting "horse races at Long Branch" and "smoking contraband cigars." To a man who represents a great constituency and has the privilege of speaking in the National Congress some importance *does* attach. Whatever we may think of the taste or sense of his remarks, they are read everywhere, and enter into the world's opinion of the body which represents the nation. However the fact may be regretted, it is fact nevertheless. While the people continue to send to Washington men capable of thus "speaking evil of dignities," they have no right to complain of the degradation. President ADAMS was once absent from the Capital, it seems, for seven months, and President JACKSON used to spend a part of the summer at the Hermitage.

THE Congressional Library owes its great value to the recently purchased collection made by Peter Force, of books and tracts upon American history and biography, and another collection of equal singularity and almost equal value, is now offered to Congress. It is the collection of portraits of distinguished people gathered by Brady, the photographer, in the last thirty years. Amongst them are large sized pictures of nearly every person in any manner associated with the period of secession and civil war. The list extends back to the times of daguerreotypes, and embraces pictures, taken from life, of Chancellor Kent, Fennimore Cooper, Edgar A. Poe, Audubon, Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, and nearly every person of any significance who has affected this nation for a quarter of a century. Brady has nearly impoverished himself by conducting this wild-goose chase after notabilities. He seems to have undertaken it from genuine hero-worship, without knowing how he was ever to come out, and in scarcely any case have these original pictures been paid for by their subjects. With the collection is the series of negatives made in the field, of scenes in our civil war.

IT now appears that Sam Fulker, the Chicago man, not only knows nothing of the Nathan murderer, but that his pretensions too, are only a game to get part of the reward. Instead of being Allan Pinkerton's assistant, he worked against that detective, both in the Reno and Morton & Thompson express robbery cases, and was an accomplice to the attempt to assassinate Pinkerton at Detroit in 1868. He obtained a large sum of money from the wife of Charley Adams, a bank robber, confined in the Maine Penitentiary, on promise of securing her husband's release, which he could not do. About eighteen months after the bank at Clearfield, Pennsylvania, was robbed by Jonny Le Moine, Jack Nelson, alias "California Nelse," and another burglar, whose name is unknown, Nelson was captured in the neighborhood in which the robbery was committed, and "squealed," giving information which led to the arrest of all the parties concerned. Here again Fulker put in an appearance as he had done in Indiana, and obtained from Le Moine's wife and from her friends, about $3,000 in money for the purpose, as he said, of bribing the Executive officers of Pennsylvania, to have Le Moine pardoned. Whether he ever approached the Executive of Pennsylvania, is a question; but he retained the money in his possession until Mrs. Le Moine brought a suit against him, when he compromised by settling with Mrs. Le Moine at a very low figure. Such are some of his transactions. He is an impostor, a "dead beat," and no detective.

NOW that Porter is Admiral may his promotion give him good sense enough to see that the just demands of the staff officers of the navy to be treated [illegible] and to have [illegible] reward for their services, must be complied with, or harm will result to our navy. All the staff officers ask is that they may receive equal return with line officers for equal length of service, and may be allowed their own opinion in regard to professional matters. They do not want to command ships, nor to assume any duties or perogatives of line officers. But they do object that it is wrong to subject them to such indignities as are on official record. Thus Passed Assistant Surgeon Green was court martialed and sentenced to a suspension, by a court of line officers, because he would not obey Commander Selfridge's order to declare a certain man fit for duty. Then there are other instances of surgeons having been punished by commanding officers for protesting that men who were receiving cruel punishments were physically unable to endure them.

A WHOLESALE consolidation of private business houses, such as is now being talked over in Buffalo, is a novelty of more than local interest. There are twenty-one forwarding and commission houses doing business on Central wharf in that city, and it is proposed to make of them four or five strong houses, the arrangement being to pool commissions and allot a share to each of the present firms according to its capacity for business. It is expected by this arrangement to save clerk and other help, rent, and reduce current expenses generally. This being done, the combination will adopt the tactics of the railroad men, and send capable agents to Chicago, Milwaukee and Toledo to look after the canal interests in those cities and furnish through bills of lading when shippers desire them. It is also thought that this combination will greatly reduce losses resulting from making advances to unreliable carriers. If the proposition is to get up a warehouse ring such as Chicago suffers from, Buffalo will have no reason to thank these schemers.

BECAUSE Clark Mills has been chosen to make an equestrian statue of General Rawlins, somebody rakes up a letter written by Mills from Washington to the Governor of his "adopted State," South Carolina, in December, 1861, wherein he says:

> "I propose for her sake to lay aside my favorite art, and to engage in the manufacture of bronze cannon, and these to be of a quality, both in regard to material and effect, much superior to any now in use in the United States. I am not aware that there are in use now (with the exception, perhaps, of those belonging to the General Government) any cannon foundries in the South, and never while I live, for price or favor, will I aid in any manner to advance in the slightest degree the interests of the North."

While this charge of disloyalty would be a sufficient reason why Mills should not use captured rebel cannon in moulding a statue of the patriotic Rawlins, a better reason is to be found in the sculptor's incompetency for his task.

A VIEW of the Chicago real estate trade says: "A great many cheap lots are being sold to laboring and salaried men who have got tired of waiting for a decline of rents for that much-sought-after class of cheap cottages which cost from $700 to $1,500, to build, and have concluded to build for themselves in the spring. The great feature in Chicago, and the one that insures its continued growth, is that a man can buy here in quarters of the city where the neighbors are people of refinement and progressive ideas, a lot at from $1,500 to $3,000, and build a cottage on it for from $1,000 to $2,000, thus securing a home in the city for the small sum of $2,500 to $5,000, and on which he can safely calculate that the increase in value will be more than the interest on his money." How is it in respect to this matter in Pittsburgh? Are we justified in making the same boast?

THE Free Traders have seasoned their harangues with salt, until they have almost persuaded many people that it is really a sin to eat American salt made under the protection of the present duty. A simple statement of fact shows how that duty does burden the people. In 1866, under a "revenue tariff," so called, while no domestic salt was sold in New York city, and but $314,670 of duties were received from all the foreign imported into the country, the price of that foreign salt was *twenty-three cents per bushel in gold*. In 1870 foreign salt paid into the Treasury $1,300,000, and 2,932,125 bushels of Onondaga salt were sent to New York city, while the price of the foreign and domestic in that market was *but twenty cents per bushel gold!*

THE Democrats in the Ohio House of Representatives thought to catch their Republican colleagues napping the other day, when they introduced a set of "buncombe" resolutions, declaring against land grants to railroads. But their movement was effectually flanked; first, by a Republican amendment to indorse the doctrine of President Grant's message on the subject; second, by another amendment, disapproving all grants already made, and going back to that for the Illinois Central and others passed by the Democrats in their day.

THE contradictoriness of the rulings of the Internal Revenue Bureau upon matters within its jurisdiction, has been one of the strongest grounds for the popular dislike of the system. But confusion is to be worse confounded, for Commissioner Pleasanton gives it out that he will decide all questions on their own merits, without reference to previous decisions. The true way to settle these conflicts of opinion is to abolish their occasion, by the abolition of the Internal Revenue system.

THE Virginia Legislature has refused to erect a statue to General Thomas while voting for one to Robert E. Lee. When the passions of the hour are past, the people of the old Dominion will reconsider this action and resolve that as great honor belongs to her son, who saved her to a country of freedom and common schools, as to her other son, who led in a crusade against a united country with its blessings.

SIX men from Georgia are now seeking admission to the United States Senate, and the chances are in favor of none of them getting in. Yet Homer V. M. Miller, one of the number, sends documents through the mails as "United States Senator," and nobody calls upon him to pay postage. These petty thefts under the franking privilege are good only as arguments for its abolition.

IT is now stated that Sir John Rose's mission to this country is entirely financial and connected with the interests of the eminent London banking house of Morton, Rose & Co., with which he is connected. It is an error that he has an Imperial commission to negotiate upon the fisheries question.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

In 1850 there were but two potteries in Trenton, New Jersey, and now they have increased almost beyond enumeration, and the Trentonians dream of the covering of the land between their city and Princeton with potteries, and of becoming the headquarters of this interest in the United States.

Even in the middle of the last century to say that an Englishman was a scholar was almost tantamount to saying that he had studied at one or other of the great universities—In these days the number of educated Englishmen who never wore gown at Oxford or Cambridge has increased so rapidly, that the non-university men of high education preponderate greatly in general society over the graduates of the old universities.

Five Eurasians (men with European fathers and Hindu mothers), who have hitherto been known as Christians, recently joined the Mohamedans in Calcutta, having been circumcised and submitting to other Moslem ceremonies. On being asked the reason for the profession of that faith, they replied that it seemed to them that Christianity was a religion intended for rich people who could live in fine houses, and especially for men and women with white skins, and not for poor, dark people. The Eurasians in India are quite as disgracefully treated by the majority of the English residents as are the full-blooded Hindus. Yet these English still hope to Christianize and civilize India.

The Portland (Oregon) *Herald* says: "The statement made by our Lane county correspondent relative to land in Oregon, which twenty years ago was prairie, but which now is covered with a young and vigorous growth of timber, is one which would be apt to strike a stranger with surprise. Yet such is the fact. We have no doubt that, since the settlement in the Willamette Valley by white people, the area of timber land, instead of decreasing, has actually been increasing. For one acre denuded of its forest by the settlers in our timber land, two acres of prairie have been doubly covered with a thick and thrifty growth of young timber. It is, indeed, astonishing to witness the steady encroachments made upon our prairies by the ever-advancing forests. We have noticed the same fact in the Tualitan Plains, which is spoken of by our correspondent. Land which twenty years ago was prairie is now covered with a heavy growth of young timber."

More silver smelting works will pay in this country. In San Francisco recently a lot of 500 tons of argentiferous lead ores, containing lead to the value of $25,000, and $71,000 in silver, was sold for exportation, bringing only about $45,000. Forty thousand tons of lead are imported into the United States every year. We send ores to Europe for reduction, and then buy the lead back again, paying twenty dollars per ton duties, a profit to the European manufacturer, and freight twice across the Atlantic.

The Helping Hand Society is a New York institution in behalf of fallen women that is worthy of imitation. It is unsectarian, and furnishes sewing to those who apply for help, paying them a shilling an hour, and giving the garments they make, or an equivalent in groceries. During the last seven months 303 women have been aided, of whom 180 were Protestants, and 123 Roman Catholics.

The supply of water is so short at Troy that steam-fire engines are constantly employed pumping from the State dam into the mains. The reservoir lacks a great deal of being full, containing only a few days supply.

The way New York policemen get diamond pins is explained by a liquor dealer. He says: "Two weeks ago a detective came into my place and asked me to put my name down on a paper he had for twenty-five dollars, to help to buy a diamond pin to be presented to Captain ——. I told him I was under no obligations to Captain —— or anybody else. He said it would be better for me to give it, as they all were putting their names down for the same amount. I said the last time he came in, that the Superintendent had issued an order against the police taking anything. He only laughed and said that would be all right. So, for fear of being watched night and Sunday, I gave him twenty-five dollars."

The State prisons in Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts more than pay expenses, and it is urged that it would be no more than just to credit the surplus to the prisoners, to be paid at the expiration of their sentences or to their dependent families, when they have such.

For some time there have been differences among the members of Strange Chapel, Methodist Episcopal, of Indianapolis. To settle the matter the society has divided, one part buying the old building, to use it for an old-fashioned Methodist Church, where there will be no renting of pews or promiscuous seating of the congregation, but the seats will be free, the female portion occupying pews by themselves, and the male portion of the congregation by themselves. Their church will be entirely independent of the Conference.

Vicksburg, Miss., is unencumbered by a debt, and is getting a good revenue from permanent sources.

The foreign papers thought it quite worthy of notice when Dr. Frank, late of the British service, tied the carotid artery by candle-light. But a young Illinois surgeon, Dr. J. R. Lane, of Secor, Woodford county, recently performed the same operation under similar circumstances, and saved his patient.

The American Tract Society's *Child's Paper* circulates 350,000 copies, its monthly *Messenger* has 175,000 circulation and the German edition of the latter paper has 40,000 circulation.

"Shell pink," "ciel blue," "chrysoprase green," "guano gray," and "Frou-frou buff" are this season's names for some fashionable shades of color.

A flock of wild turkeys, more than five hundred in number, congregated on the track of an Arkansas railroad. The down train rounded the curve, and the engineer, having one minute to spare, stopped his train to allow them to depart, but the turkeys surrounded the train and walked up and down the track on either side of the cars, evidently delighted at the novelty of their situation. No hunting party aboard and no firearms of any description, the turkeys were safe; but one or two short, quick whistles from the locomotive upset their calculations, and they lost no time in gaining the bushes, where they were soon hid from view, and the train moved on.

Talk about prosy editorials. The London *Times*, for December 1st, 1870, had for its leader an article nearly ten columns in length, containing over thirteen thousand words, mostly about the French war, and the complications arising therefrom. It manages, too, to speak of Secretary Fish as Mr. Fisk.

PERSONAL.

A service of gold plate, said to be the finest in New York, once belonged to a Russian prince, but now belongs to the "Prince of Humbugs," P. T. Barnum.

Madame Anna Bishop still survives and will sing at the Philadelphia Academy of Music next week Friday.

The Rev. Washington Gladden, the young Congregational preacher of North Adams, Massachusetts, who is quite a favorite lecturer in the East, is also to be an *Independent* editor, assuming charge of the paper's religious department, on April 1st.

A Montevideo letter says that it is exceedingly gratifying to Americans to hear everywhere the meed of praise so justly paid to that gentlemanly, kind and ever watchful senior officer of the station, Admiral Joseph F. Rannan, who in his relations with our Legations and Consuls all along the coast, seems to have blended the two branches of the service, having but one aim, to foster kindly feelings and promote the interests of our country, upholding its dignity in all cases.

Edward H. Ruloff, the murderer, is a native of St. Johns, N. B., where he was punished by two years' imprisonment, for stealing from his employer, before coming to New York. Hence he entered upon his career of crime, so far as is now known, probably before he was twenty years of age. He is now, according to his own account, fifty-one.

Long, the new negro Congressman from Georgia, is not so bright a mulatto as Rainey, of South Carolina, nor Senator Revels, though he is three-fourths white. His seat is on the outer center of the Republican side, next to Mr. Bowen, of South Carolina, and a few seats to the right of Mr. Meyers, of Pennsylvania.

A few days since the birthday of Madame de Catacazy, wife of the Russian Minister, occurred, and he celebrated it in a neat manner. At eight o'clock she was awakened by music in her dressing room, and afterwards her husband's monogram, wrought in flowers, was sent her on a silver waiter. In every flower forming the monogram was placed a gold dollar. At dinner that day concealed music again lent its charms to the happy anniversary.

The London Saturday Review thinks that the chief intellectual lights of America during the eighteenth century were undoubtedly Benjamin Franklin and Jonathan Edwards.

Gen. Joseph R. West, lately elected Senator from Louisiana, is a journalist, and built up a successful newspaper in San Francisco.

The New Orleans Opera House pays $2,000 in gold to Le Franc, the *tenore robusto*, for ten night's singing.

When Vinnie Ream was asking Congress for permission to make a statue of Mr. Lincoln, Senator Sumner protested that Boston's own Story was the only sculptor equal to the task. But when she went to Rome, the first man to step out and take her under his protection was the very Mr. Story. Availing herself of his suggestions and those of Healey, the portrait painter, Miss Ream has executed a figure of Mr. Lincoln which, lacking, perhaps, fine idealization, is one of the very best literal representations of the author of emancipation which we have.

The wife of President Cespedes, of the Cuban Republic, has arrived in New York city.

The death of ex-State Senator Buckingham Smith, of Florida, in a New York hospital a few days ago, was probably hastened, if not caused, by carelessness of the police. Mr. Smith was picked up in the street insensible, and thrown into the lock-up on a charge of intoxication and kept there until morning—uncared for, when he was really suffering from poisoning by chloroform—according to good evidence. These facts were ascertained by personal friends of the Senator, and by prominent members of the Historical and Ethnological Societies, to which Mr. Smith belonged. The deceased gentleman had been an attache of the American Legation at the Court of Madrid, had translated many works from the Spanish, among which are "The Life of De Soto," and "The Life and Travels of Capiza de Beca." He was of strictly temperate habits, high-toned, refined, and sensitive; and, although a native of Florida, had always been loyal to the Federal Government.

THE New York Pastors' Association (Presbyterian) passed the following at a meeting on Monday:

> WHEREAS, Intemperance induces insanity, increases crime, produces pauperism, and is the source of sickness, sins and sorrows innumerable; therefore,
>
> *Resolved*, That we earnestly entreat and respectfully request all preachers and publishers to so present to the people the Christian duty of temperance in the fourth week in June and the fourth week in December as to aid in checking the social usages which lead to the desecration of the Fourth of July and New Year's Day. And we hereby petition Congress in behalf of the District of Columbia and the Territories under its jurisdiction, and the several State Legislatures in behalf of their several States, to enact suitable laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sundays, election days, the Fourth of July, and all other holidays.

There is a practicabness about this measure, which should commend it to attention. It does not propose too much, but confines its strength to securing prohibition upon a few days in the year, when it is especially needed. Blank petitions for this object can be had free of charge by sending a stamped envelope, with address on it, to Rev. Wm. W. Williams, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.

ACCORDING to the Boston *Post* we should think the trouble between Fechter and Wallack about the rehearsal of "As You Like It," was not so serious an affair as reported. It says:

> The rehearsal was assigned for Saturday at the usual hour, and it took place. Mr. Fechter put in a few words by way of bar, but Mr. Cheney was not barred. He mildly intimated that the rehearsal would proceed, and, if necessary, force would be used to aid it. Mr. Fechter thereupon subsided. In this he showed good judgment, and a fitting sense of the rights of others. The trouble was settled on the spot. Mr. Fechter leaves Boston with $40,000, as is said, for his labors of the season up to this point. We wish we could hope as much for Mr. Cheney.

A WRITER in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, referring to the fact that a million of steamship bonds remain untaken, says: "But in this we have to a certain extent been disappointed, and find that the bond subscriptions have not been made as freely as anticipated."

ALLEGHENY ARSENAL.

Three-fourths of the People Opposed to its Removal.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

This community is greatly indebted to the COMMERCIAL for its outspoken and fearless antagonism to all schemes of *jobbery*, corruption and folly, from whatsoever source emanating, and, perhaps, for nothing are we under greater obligations than for its criticisms and exposure of the miserable short-sighted folly of those who would seek the destruction and removal of the Allegheny Arsenal from our midst. I am aware that the country has been afflicted with a kind of suicidal mania for some time past, but that any number of our fellow-citizens should persist in so suicidal a policy as the removal of the Allegheny Arsenal—the most ornamental and attractive spot within the city limits—is strange beyond comprehension.

To the Allegheny Arsenal is Pittsburgh indebted, in no small degree, for her prosperity and world-wide reputation. How many hundreds and thousands have been furnished employment here, and how many millions of money have been disbursed here to laborers, mechanics and others, all of which has helped very much to build up this city. Then who is there among us who does not point with pride to those mammoth twenty-inch guns that command the gateways of our nation, as being Pittsburgh institutions, born of the Allegheny Arsenal? And yet we would drive out of our midst the very institution that has given to us so much of our prosperity and reputation in this nation and in foreign lands. In vain might we search for another such instance of folly in all the annals of this world.

I see by one of the evening papers, some one signing himself "Seventeenth Ward," presumes to represent the unanimous voice of the people of old Lawrenceville, pleading for the removal of the Arsenal. Now, sir, being an old citizen, and familiar with the leading men of our wards surrounding the Arsenal, I am prepared to say that "Seventeenth Ward" greatly misrepresents the sentiments of the people. If the matter was submitted to a vote of the people to-day, I verily believe that more than three-fourths of them would vote that the removal of the Allegheny Arsenal would be a public calamity, and that every honorable means should be made use of to prevent it. It is true that some nervous anxiety exists, and not without reason, about the storage of powder and fixed ammunition so near them; but with the magazine removed outside of the city limits, I don't honestly believe there could be found a single man, woman or child in favor of the removal, unless, indeed, he be some interested real estate land jobber, or some moon-struck public park visionary.

In behalf of the interested *people*, I thank the COMMERCIAL for the manly and enlightened policy it has advocated so ably, and hope it will continue to raise the warning cry until *all* our people, not only of this city and county, but of Western Pennsylvania, shall be fully aroused to the importance of this matter.

We have been informed that it was the purpose of the Government to dismantle a number of the smaller Fortresses and Arsenals, and concentrate them in a few extensive manufacturing Arsenals, at appropriate points throughout the country.

And while other points are scheming and electioneering to secure the location of these mammoth manufacturing establishments, we behold the anomalous spectacle of Pittsburghers striving to banish the *nucleus* which we now possess from our midst.

With the facilities which we have for all kinds of manufacturing—the cheapest coal and iron on the continent—and our unparalleled facilities for shipping in every direction, by both rail and water, it would be comparatively an easy matter to secure the location of one of those mammoth establishments here, if our citizens would pursue the proper course. Instead of quietly looking on while "the bears" [illegible] upon the whole, and have the Arsenal removed before they know what they are doing, we should rouse us up and speak out in tones of thunder, that the Government may know that the city of Pittsburgh regards the removal of her Arsenal as a great public calamity, and that she will extend every facility within her power for establishing a much greater establishment here. Thus will we contribute to the welfare, prosperity and honor of our great manufacturing city, and our beloved Keystone State.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

An evening paper has a correspondent who labors under the idea that he is somewhat of a medical man, and is also, if we would believe everything he would say, most terribly in dread of a great powder explosion at the Allegheny Arsenal.

This individual must be a traveling medicine man; and judging from the prescription he writes, a poor one at that, who goes all over the country endeavoring to find the exact localities the fool-catcher has not yet visited. Stopping here for a week or so, advertising, as is his usual wont, "No cure no pay," he learned something of our local political structure, and at once, no doubt, wrote the fantastic Negley at Washington that a "big thing" might be made by having the Allegheny Arsenal demolished, and the ground turned over to a "ring" for speculation in private lots—but of course he (Negley) must remember, "no success, no pay." Negley, I presume, bit at once, had the bill for the razing of the arsenal rushed through the House in little or no time, and was about ordering a new military suit for the next Emancipation Day, when he learned that the people of Pittsburgh did not approve of the job, and that also if their minds were rightly known, they would prefer to have him at home attending to the budding daffodils in his country garden, rather than misrepresenting them in Washington city.

A TIMID MAN.

STATE NEWS.

Two little boys of Charles Seliaman, living about two miles from Lancaster, were drowned on Sunday while playing on the ice on Conestoga creek.

Thompson Burton, formerly editor of the Beaver *Local*, and later a reporter on the different papers in this city is at present engaged in the manufacture of brooms at Moravia, Lawrence county.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court has decided that if a man puts his head or arm through a car window and is injured by coming in contact with something which reaches close to the window, he cannot recover for the injury, the act being considered negligence on the part of the passenger.

Thomas White, of West Brandywine township, Chester county, has a goose that is twenty-two years old, and was in possession of one thirty-two years old, which was killed by dogs while hatching eggs of her own laying.

The Senior orations of the Class of 1871, Allegheny College, Meadville, will be delivered next Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in the College chapel.

Peter Fidle, of Clarion, is a peddler of notions. Week before last, while traveling along near Wild Cat, Madison township, he was stopped by two highwaymen, who relieved him of $127, and added insult to injury by returning his empty pocket-book and hoping it would soon be replenished.

Mrs. Anna M. Robinson, wife of Daniel Robinson, of Chester township, Delaware county, committed suicide on Thursday last, by shooting herself through the heart with a pistol. She had been married but two months.

Irvine Carr, of Greene township, Mercer county, died a short time ago, in the 84th year of his age.

A raid was made by the Williamsburg police on a gambling house Saturday night, and seven persons captured, together with a good stock of "tools."

A Titusville chemist is engaged in experiments for the purpose of producing artificial crystallized carbon, or genuine diamonds, from petroleum.

It will cost Philadelphia $165,000 to keep her streets clean this year.

John Mishler, of Somerset county, has seen eighty-two winters, and during that time he has killed four hundred and ten deer, fifty-two bears and twenty-six wolves, beside a multitude of smaller game he kept no account of.

There are 8,365 public lamps in Philadelphia, which consume each gas to the value of $55 50 during the year.

At a meeting of the Pennsylvania Poultry Society, on Monday, the following officers were elected to serve for the year 1871: President, William Wistar; Vice President, David W. Herstine; Treasurer, Chas. B. Dunn; Corresponding Secretary, J. D. Nevins; Recording Secretary, J. D. Rodney; Executive Committee, Thomas B. Baynor, T. Wharton Fisher, E. W. Hopkins, Charles D. Knight, Charles MacAlester, Jr.

A horse recently died in Fulton county, aged over thirty-one years.

We published an item a few days since about the mysterious disappearance of a woman from Clymer, Erie county, and stated that suspicions were entertained of foul play. Her body was discovered on Saturday last, and it is evident that she was frozen to death. She had wandered from the path, and becoming benumbed by the intense cold, sunk down in the snow.

An establishment for the manufacture of various kinds of cement pipe under the Knight patent is to be started at Corry by Philip E. Ober & Son.

Herr & Co.'s grist mill, warehouse and other buildings in Strasburg, Lancaster county, were burned Monday night, together with Herr, Brackell & Co.'s spoke manufactory. The total loss was about $35,000, on which there was $21,000 insurance.

A gas well is to be drilled at the water works in Erie.

Columbia county has 7,591 taxables.

A Woman's Christian Association has been formed in Philadelphia. One of the objects of the society is the maintenance of a boarding-house for working-women, and they have determined to purchase a building for the purpose.

William P. Cunnington, well known as a leader of the orchestra at the Walnut street theater for over twenty-five years, and more or less intimately connected with nearly all musical enterprises of note in Philadelphia, died on Saturday last.

Davidson Emory, aged sixty years, disappeared from his home in Philadelphia last Friday, and on Sunday was found crawling about in a swamp near Chestnut Hill, nearly dead from exhaustion. A farmer's dog brought his discovery, by running from the frame house to the swamp and back again, barking all the time, till he succeeded in attracting his master's attention to the place.

In accordance with orders received from Washington, 483 of the workmen at the Philadelphia navy yard were discharged on Saturday.

The Chester *Republican* advocates a return to the old fashion of holding township elections in the spring.

The Germantown *Telegraph* pays the following tribute to a true hero: By an accident that occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad, a few days ago, Enos J. Hoopes, an engineer, lost his life. Heroism such as Mr. Hoopes displayed on the occasion deserves more than a passing notice. The facts, as we have heard them related, are as follows: A car attached to a freight train bound west had lost a wheel and was being carried down a grade by the momentum of the train, pitching and tossing over cross ties, and making the fire fly out of the stones and iron. Mr. Hoopes was coming eastward on a train with fast freight, and as he heard the wrecked train he thought he saw something wrong. It was dark, and to see more plainly he stepped to the fireman's side, which is next the other track. Just then the wrecked car struck his engine, breaking his leg in four places, crushing his hip, tearing away half of one of his feet, and knocking him, in company with the fireman and brakeman, back into the tank. Every man upon Mr. Hoopes' engine was injured. The fireman and brakeman lay senseless on the floor of the tank. The conductor of the train and the other brakemen were on a rear car and knew nothing of the disaster. The train was not so much injured as to delay its progress, and Mr. Hoopes knew that if it was not promptly stopped it must run into the hind end of the one next ahead, which would stop at a station less than three miles off for water. Mr. Hoopes, crushed and bleeding, dragged himself slowly and painfully over the prostrate bodies of his comrades to the throttle valve of his engine, shut off steam, whistled down breaks, sounded the summons for the conductor and fell back exhausted. When the train stopped and the conductor came forward Mr. Hoopes was trying to stop the flow of blood from his wounds by tying up his shattered leg, and said: "It is all up with me; do the best you can for me." He lingered until the next day in great agony, which he bore with his usual bravery, and then died, lamented by all who knew him. Surely the name of Enos J. Hoopes should have a prominent place in the history of those who have heroically died at their posts in the conscientious discharge of their duty.

WHAT IS THE LAW.

Important to Bankers, Brokers, &c.

During the trial in the Supreme Court at Nisi Prius of the highly interesting case of the Second National Bank of Erie against Smith, Randolph & Co., there were several topics presented to which the attention of the business community may be profitably invited. As our readers are already aware, the controversy arose out of what is known as a "call loan," or, in common parlance, a loan which either party is at liberty to terminate at option: as collateral the defendants deposited an equal amount of government securities, United States ten-forties. Within a very few days after the transaction had taken place the Ocean Bank was robbed between the evening of Saturday, 26th of June, 1869, and the succeeding Monday morning. Burglars entered the bank from a room in the basement, which had been rented out to some unknown party, effecting an entrance by cutting away the ceiling of the room and floor of the bank so as to make a hole of sufficient size to admit them freely—opening the vault doors, blowing open the safes with powder, and carrying off treasures to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars. In this booty the bonds deposited by Smith, Randolph & Co. were included, and no trace of any of them has ever since been found. The Erie Bank sued to recover the amount of the loan. The defendants resisted the demand, and claimed in their defense that the Ocean Bank had failed to use proper care in the custody of the bonds, that the loss had occurred through the negligence of that corporation, and that the Erie Bank, the principal, must bear all loss consequent upon the neglect of their agent; that not only was the loan paid and extinguished in law and equity by such negligent loss of the securities pledged, but the principal was further bound to make good to Smith, Randolph & Co. the excess in the value of the bonds over and above the amount of the loan with accrued interest. The jury found (under the instructions of the Judge) for the defendants, and awarded in their favor for that excess, being about ten thousand dollars.

Outside of the legal profession the opinion prevailed, that if by reason of a theft the person to whom a pledge has been given as collateral for a loan is rendered incapable of restoring the pledge, the borrower is thereby discharged from his liability to refund the sum borrowed—in other words that as he cannot get back his bonds he need not pay the money. This lay view of the law is not correct: the liability of the depository of a security is by no means of that absolute character; he is only bound to use with regard to it that degree of caution which is technically called "ordinary care," or that degree of care which a prudent man takes of his own affairs in this country, and in this age—the standard varying with the march of science and the improvements of the day.

If the holder of the pledge uses that ordinary care, and the pledge is, notwithstanding, stolen from him, he is in no manner liable for the loss, and is entitled to recover the amount of the loan from the borrower, upon whom, therefore, in such case the law casts the loss. If, however, he fails to use that degree of care, then he, and not the borrower, must suffer the consequences of his want of diligence.

The issue in the case just tried involved a consideration of the precautions used by the Ocean Bank in the custody of the bonds deposited with them for their principal, the defendants claiming that they had failed to use the ordinary care which the law required at their hands. Among the circumstances in proof, and strongly pressed as evidence of the absence of proper care, was the underletting of the basement story of the banking room in which the vaults and safes were located. The practice of placing the banking room at a considerable elevation above the street, so as to make room for a desirable basement, was not peculiar to the Ocean Bank, but is very general, and, indeed, almost universal, in New York. In this respect, however, "communis error" does not make the law, and that "everybody else does it" is no defense; the custom was strongly reprobated in argument, and met with but little favor from the presiding Judge. The substance of the lesson on this head, taught by the trial, is that if banks will persist in renting out their basements, they must exercise great circumspection in the selection of proper tenants, and continued caution in regard to their operations; these follow as the consequence of the increasing of risks for the purpose of adding to their revenue. If the tenant, accepted perhaps hastily, and because he readily promises or pays a large rent, proves to be in complicity with burglars, the loser of securities deposited in the bank has a solid ground on which to base his suit for their value. The floor of the bank in question was of ordinary pine wood, somewhat more than an inch in thickness, the ceiling of the basement was of lath and plaster, as in ordinary houses; and it was urged to the jury, that no bank can expect to escape liability for stolen securities if it interposes no more substantial barrier than one inch of plaster and another of board between the office and the basement, so often rented without due caution, and perhaps never afterward watched more than will make sure of the payment of rent. This trial invites the attention of bankers to a matter in which it would be well to make a radical change without further delay, and either abandon the practice of renting basements or separate these from the upper rooms by iron or stone floors, or other suitable protections. Many of our banks are thus provided, but the custom is not as general as it should be.

The Ocean Bank was provided with well constructed vaults, strong iron doors and locks of approved patterns, but the interval of time between the closing of the doors on Saturday evening and the reopening on Monday morning afforded abundant opportunity to skilled burglars to overcome all these obstacles by the aid of gunpowder and the other ordinary implements of their calling. Give sufficient time for the work and these guards afford no protection. The ground was pressed, and from the verdict it seems successfully urged, that there was negligence in leaving the banking room for such a length of time without an inside watchman, who could have resisted the entrance of the burglars or have given an alarm and called in the police or other outside aid. There was no such watchman employed by the bank, which seems to have been satisfied with furnishing lodgings in the fourth story of the building to the porter or janitor, who was thus so far removed from the vaults as to hear nothing of the movements of the burglars, or even the explosions of the safes. The windows of the banking room were closely shut with iron shutters, so that the operations of the burglars were thus rendered invisible to the police or other persons passing casually along the street, and these shutters, therefore, became the most efficient protection for the marauders. It was contended that the windows should have been left open, so that if any burglars were at work they could be seen from the outside.

The absence of any of the numerous mechanical contrivances for sounding an alarm was also pressed as further evidence of the want of proper care. The evidence showed that a number of the banks in New York are protected by Holmes's burglar alarm. An instrument of that sort was set up in the court-room during the trial showing the mode of its operation, and the agent of the manufacturer for this city explained to the jury the advantages of such an instrument as they are practically shown in the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company of this city and other institutions; in an instant of time the connection is made between a small battery of trifling cost, snugly concealed from view, and every door and window opening into the building, so that any tampering with any one of these will at once sound the alarm and designate the place attacked. The apparatus in court worked alternately a rattling bell and a gigantic gong, whose peals were but little less loud than those of the State House clock overhead. The alarm may be rung in any part of the edifice protected, or in any adjoining building chosen for the janitor's residence, or as in the case of the Trust Companies above named, an additional wire announces at the police station that an attempt is being made to "break in," and summons the guardians of the peace to the rescue. There are many devices for detecting the presence of marauders, some depending upon galvanism, others upon the laws of optics, acoustics, &c., but the Ocean Bank employed none of these, preferring to rely upon its doors and locks.

To those banks (and the caution is alike extended to store keepers and others,) who hermetically seal up their establishments at night, so that burglars having once made an entry, may not only work unseen, but do it with the advantage of having gas lights provided for their use by their victims, a serious lesson is taught by this trial. If they must "shut up shop," the failure to employ a watchman on the inside, or use some suitable mechanical contrivance, will be visited upon them in case of a robbery. The proper precautions suggested by common sense must be employed, selecting those which harmonize. For instance, an alarm bell is of no more service, if there be no person to be alarmed by it, than a gun or pistol would be without the material requisite for loading it. It will hardly be credited, but the fact was distinctly proved, that at least one of the New York banks is closed at night "as tight as a drum," so that no person could possibly see into it, and yet a couple of gas lights are left burning all night, as if to aid burglars in their work of depredation. While the Sergeant of police was under examination, he was asked whether, in the exercise of his professional opinion as a detective, he could conceive a better protection for a burglar than to give him free access to a bank from Saturday night until Monday morning, and shut off by means of close iron shutters all possibility of watching his movements, and he replied: "I cannot, unless you were to give him the keys."

While inviting the attention of persons charged with the care of securities to the warnings thus clearly given, it is to be hoped the lesson will not be forgotten. While we have institutions specially devoted to the custody of valuable papers and effects, and employing every appliance that human ingenuity has devised, it is unfortunately too true that there are many other buildings in this city used for that purpose, and now open to attack as the Ocean Bank was in June, 1869. These will do well to profit by the bitter experience of the corporation whom the law has mulcted, not only in the amount of cash loaned, but also in addition for the full value of the securities beyond that figure.

During the argument upon the question of negligence an illustration was introduced, which is well worthy of consideration. It is well known to most of our readers that there is on sale an article which effectually and almost instantaneously erases ink marks. With this fluid the writing or filling up of a check may be easily removed, and another amount can then as easily be substituted. It is of course far from probable that any skilful hand resorting to this dodge will insert an amount smaller than that originally filled in, and the practice so far has been decidedly the reverse. The law in the ordinary case of checks drawn upon banks has been and is, that if after the check has been properly written and been given by its maker to any party, it is fraudulently altered so as to be for an increased amount the loss falls upon the bank which pays it. We had said "properly written" because no checks should be filled so as to leave large blanks in the important parts, or be written in lead pencil, or in such other manner as to furnish a good opportunity for the forger to exercise his skill, for in such a case the loss would fall upon the party in fault. It being an established fact that this erasing fluid produces no mark or stain upon the ordinary white paper on which checks are usually printed, it follows that the writing on these can be readily taken out and the desired change made so as to defy detection. This has been done repeatedly. But if, instead of the ordinary material, the check be printed upon a paper delicately tinted with vegetable or aniline colors, the fluid will be found to act with even greater rapidity upon the color than upon the ink, thus disfiguring the ground work of the check. To restore this is impossible; the satin is indelible, and must at once strike the eye, thus affording a simple and easy means of protection. A number of the banks in this city are calling in their white paper checks hitherto used and substituting tinted paper; these can also be procured at all stationers. If, with this knowledge before him, any person chooses to draw checks which may be altered as readily as if written in lead pencil, he is guilty of the want of ordinary care, and the loss arising from a well executed alteration will be shifted from the bank to him. In a case tried in New York this point has already been so adjudicated, and no prudent man will fail hereafter to use checks printed upon paper which will expose the forgery.

It is seldom that a judicial investigation presents to the business community so many deeply interesting lessons as have been furnished in this case. Its trial occupied eight days. The plaintiffs were represented by Messrs. Curtis, of Erie; Davis, of New York; Lane, Roney and George W. Biddle, of this city; and the defendants by Messrs. Lewis Waln Smith and C. Guilion. His Honor Judge Sharswood presided, deciding the law of the case with characteristic clearness and precision.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Hard Times and What Causes Them.

[From the New York Tribune.]

We are fast becoming a nation of schemers to live without genuine work. Our boys are not learning trades; our farmers' sons are crowding into cities, looking for clerkships and petty offices; hardly one American girl in each hundred will do housework for wages, however urgent her need; so we are sending to Europe for workmen and buying of her artisans millions' worth of products that we ought to make for ourselves. Though our crop of rascals is heavy, we do not grow our own hemp; Though we are overrun with lads who deserve flagellation, we import our willows. Our women (unless deceived) shine in European fabrics; our men dress in foreign cloths; the toys which amuse our younger children have generally reached us over sea. Hence it is that, in spite of our high tariff, we plunge deeper and deeper into debt to the Old World—not nearly so fast as we would under a free trade policy, but still entirely too fast. We are like the farmer who hires his neighbors' sons to cut his wood, feed his stock, and run his errands, while his own boys lounge at the grog-shop, playing billiards, and then wonders why, in spite of his best efforts, he sinks annually deeper and deeper into debt, till the sheriff cleans him out, and he starts West to begin again.

We must turn over a new leaf. Our boys and girls must be taught to love labor by qualifying themselves to do it efficiently. We must turn out fewer professionals and more skilled artisans, as well as food-growers. We must grow and fabricate two hundred millions worth per annum that we now import, and so reduce the foreign debt that we have so long and so successfully augmented year by year. We must qualify our clever boys to erect and run factories, furnaces, rolling mills, tanneries, machine shops, &c.—to open and work mines, improve and fashion implements, and double the present product of their father's farm. So shall we stem the tide of debt that sets steadily against our shores, and cease to be visited and annoyed by hard times.

Foreign and Domestic Sugar.

According to the estimate of the Agricultural Department, in the Annual Report of 1869, the annual consumption of sugar in the United States now exceeds 500,000 tons, or 1,000,000,000 pounds, with a constant and steady increase. Of this enormous quantity but a small percentage is made from sorghum or the maple tree, nearly the whole being cane sugar. Our domestic production of the latter is practically limited to the State of Louisiana, and in that State to a district scarcely exceeding in area the District of Columbia. The sugar crop of this State in 1869 was not over one-tenth of our domestic consumption. If to this we add the small quantities produced in Texas and Florida we may, probably, figure up sufficient of American cane to meet one-eighth of our home demand.

During the year closing with June 30, 1869, our imports of foreign sugars embraced 1,229,329,259 pounds of brown sugar, 1,909,857 pounds of refined sugar, 17,294,314 pounds of melado and syrup of cane, 51,741 pounds of candy and confectionery, and 53,304,030 gallons of molasses; the total declared value of which was $72,430,723. From the latter figures of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics we learn that the first eight months of 1870, as compared with the corresponding period of 1869, show a falling off in brown and refined sugars of over 70,000,000 pounds and over 1,000,000 gallons of molasses, with, however, a very large increase (nearly 100 per cent.) of melado, &c., and about 40 per cent. of candy and confectionery. The declared value of these imports declined from $62,666,219 to $57,554,065. To counterbalance this enormous import we exported during the fiscal year, 1869, only 16,357 pounds of brown sugar, 3,151,166 pounds of refined sugar, 20,470 pounds of confectionery, and 268,995 gallons of molasses, with a total declared value of $613,444, leaving a balance against us of nearly $72,000,000 in the single item of succade.

Our domestic production of cane sugar is still, to a great extent, paralyzed by the changes in conditions of production wrought by the war of the rebellion and by the change from slave to free labor. The crop of 1861, the largest ever reported, was 459,410 hogsheads, or 527,402,680 pounds. Since that year no statistics prior to 1864 are accessible. An attempt was made that year, under military administration of an army, to revive this industry, and a crop of 6,668 hogsheads was produced. In 1865 the product had increased to 15,000 hogsheads; in 1866 to 41,000; in 1867, to 47,647; in 1868, to 84,256, and in 1869, to 87,090.

These figures indicate a very gratifying progress in the reorganization of this important agricultural industry in the South, yet the necessity of using a large proportion of the canes as plants for increased acreage, with the still unsettled condition of the labor market, impede its development. But in spite of these difficulties, and in spite of a series of climatic disturbances, high waters, &c., in the sugar district in 1869, the crop was considerably larger than that of the previous year. The inducements to investment of capital and labor, barring the late reduction in the tariff on foreign sugars, are becoming better understood, and will doubtless attract increasing enterprise in this direction; yet, even if the cane sugar crop could be brought up to the standard of 1861 it would supply but half of the present home demand. By the time it has reached that aggregate the demand will also have greatly enlarged. If we are ever to be independent of foreign sugar-growing countries we must look outside of our present staple productions. Neither cane, sorghum, nor maple sugar indicate any such increase; we must then await the development of the new beet-sugar enterprise which has been so successful in Europe, and which has been inaugurated with flattering results in this country.—*Washington Chronicle.*

OHIO NEWS.

Trumbull county has the oldest jail structure in the State, having been erected in 1817. They propose to have a new one.

The last Indian that was killed in Columbiana county was killed near Bough's mill, on the west fork of Little Beaver, in May, 1799.

Petitions to the Legislature of Ohio are now being circulated to enact a law to accept the plot of ground at North Bend, and suitably improve it, where lie in a neglected grave the remains of William Henry Harrison, the brave defender of our western frontier, the first Territorial Governor of Indiana, and President of the United States.

The gas well sunk at East Liverpool has reached the depth of five hundred and thirty feet, without obtaining gas in any great quantity, thus not realizing the sanguine expectations of the projectors. Still, use is to be made of what gas they have obtained.

Three slander suits were brought in the Columbiana county Court of Common Pleas last week, the parties all residing near Salineville.

There are 131 persons in nine townships of Wood county over the age of seventy years. The oldest person in the county is Deborah Berry, of Henry township, who is 115 years old. Two are over ninety, and eighteen are over eighty years of age.

A melancholy accident occurred at Salineville, on Saturday evening, 7th inst. A little daughter of Mrs. Wallace, about six years of age, by some means brushed her clothes against the stove, and was almost immediately enveloped in flames. Before assistance could be rendered, she was burned almost to a crisp. She lingered in great pain for about six hours when death relieved her from her suffering.

THE British screw steamer Riga, Captain Clark, sailed from Shanghae September 16th, Hong Kong 19th, Port Said November 8th, Bermuda January 8th, and arrived at New York on the 14th, laden with tea. The American clipper ship Ariel, Captain Courtney, sailed from Yokohama (Japan) September 21, and arrived at New York yesterday, having beaten the steamer four days, although the latter passed through the Suez Canal, and probably steamed four thousand miles less distance than the ship sailed. The British ship Lufra, Captain Hodge, which also arrived at New York on Saturday, sailed from Whampoa *via* Macao September 30, having beaten the Riga from Hong Kong ten days. She made the passage by the way of the Cape of Good Hope. But all these passages have been surpassed by the clipper ship Surprise, Captain Ranlett, which made the passage from Shanghae to New York in eighty-three days and twelve hours, which is the shortest passage on record by either steamer or sailing vessel. For long voyages, it is doubtful whether steam has any advantage over sails. If our merchants desire tea from Japan or China in the shortest possible time, they can obtain it by the way of California and the Pacific Railroad, rather than by the Suez Canal, and probably at less expense.

CONCERNING the withdrawal or expulsion of Mr. Tilton from the management of the Brooklyn *Union* the New York correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* says: "It is probably certain that political reasons have not, as several papers have suspected, caused Mr. Tilton's withdrawal from the *Union*, as no facts of this character have arisen since the middle of December which were not equally well known before that time. The *Union* has been decidedly independent, and at times erratic, in its Republicanism, particularly in local politics, and there has been a good deal of talk of establishing another and more decidedly Republican paper in Brooklyn, but the responsibility of its political course belongs to its owner equally with its editor. The reasons which are current respecting Mr. Tilton's withdrawal are of a much graver and darker character than of political heresy, and it is not surprising that no reply or defense is offered."

THE action of the Carvers' Union, of New York, is so peculiar and so praiseworthy, that it deserves to be noted. We fear there is little chance of its being imitated. The business of wood-carving has been very dull of late, and many men are out of work. To remedy this those having jobs have individually pledged themselves to work but eight hours a day after the 15th inst., and to submit to a proportionate reduction of wages in order to afford their employers an opportunity of engaging for the other two hours per day as many unemployed workmen as possible. There is a nobleness of self-sacrifice in this action which is more than chivalrous, and which has few, if any, parallels in the history of labor movements. Were this spirit more generally prevalent among working classes, we should have fewer strikes and less complaint of unsatisfactory relations between employers and artisans.

"IN THE TUNNEL."

BY F. BRETT HARTE.

"Didn't know Flynn—
Flynn of Virginia—
Long as he's been 'yar?
Look'ee here, stranger,
Whar *hev* you been?

"Here in this tunnel
He was my pardner,
That same Tom Flynn—
Working together,
In wind and weather,
Day out and in.

"Didn't know Flynn!
Well, that *is* queer;
Why, it's a sin
To think of Tom Flynn—
Tom with his cheer,
Tom without fear—
Stranger, look 'yar!

"Thar in the drift,
Back to the wall,
He held the timbers
Ready to fall;
Then in the darkness
I heard him call:
'Run for your life, Jake!
Run for your wife's sake!
Don't wait for me.'
And that was all
Heard in the din,
Heard of Tom Flynn—
Flynn of Virginia.

"That's all about
Flynn of Virginia,
That lets me out
Here in the damp—
Out of the sun—
That 'ar derned lamp
Makes my eyes run;
Well, there—I'm done!

"But, sir, when you'll
Hear the next fool
Asking of Flynn—
Flynn of Virginia—
Just you chip in,
Say you knew Flynn;
Say that you've been 'yar."

Unanswerable Arguments.

Established facts are silent arguments which neither pen nor tongue can shake, and it is upon established facts that the reputation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, as a health preserving elixir, and a wholesome and powerful remedy, is based. When witnesses come forward in crowds, year after year, and reiterate the same statements in relation to the beneficial effects of a medicine *upon themselves*, disbelief in its efficacy is *literally impossible*. The credentials of this unequaled tonic and alterative, extending over a period of nearly twenty years, include individuals of every class, and residents of every clime, and refer to the most prevalent among the complaints which afflict and harass the human family. Either a multitude of people, strangers to each other, have annually, been seized with an insane and motiveless desire to deceive the public, or Hostetter's Bitters, for no less than a fifth of a century, have been affording such relief to sufferers from indigestion, fever and ague, biliousness, general debility, and nervous disorders, as no other preparation has ever imparted. To-day, *while the eyes of the reader are upon these lines*, tens of thousands of persons of both sexes are relying upon the Bitters as a sure defense against the ailments which the present season engenders, and their confidence is not misplaced. The local potions which interested dealers sometimes endeavor to foist upon the sick in its stead, are everywhere meeting the fate that is due to fraud and imposture, while the demand for the great vegetable specific is constantly increasing.

Our Catalogues.

No. 1---Of Small Fruits, with Price List and Price List of Trees.
No. 2---Roses, Greenhouse and Bedding Plants, Shrubs, Evergreens, Etc.

ARE NOW READY AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION AT

137 Liberty Street,

Or will be Mailed to any address. Our Stock of ORNAMENTAL PLANTS is much the Finest in this market and is NOT SURPASSED by any in the country. We are prepared to furnish it to parties fitting up Private Grounds, on the most favorable terms.

R. CUMMING & CO.,
Successors to J. Knox, 137 LIBERTY ST.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG,

Has Resumed the Practice of his Profession, at No. 106 FOURTH AVENUE, between Wood and Smithfield streets.
tf

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
NOTIONS,
TRIMMINGS,
STRAW GOODS,
HOSIERY, &C.
Stock Always Complete. Orders Promptly Filled.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

SHEETING MUSLIN,
Pillow Muslin,
Shirting Muslin,
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED,
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

Always Complete,
THE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS
TO BE FOUND AT
James Caldwell's,
ALLEGHENY.

Pequot and Utica Brown and Bleached Sheetings.
All the Best Brands of Shirting Muslins.
Barnsly Damask Table Linens, Turkey Damasks, Towels and Napkins—a complete assortment.
New Styles of Cocheco Prints.
English and French Chintzes.
Fall and Winter Dress Goods, at Greatly Reduced Prices.
A Beautiful Line of Fancy Dress Silks, at $1 00 per yard.

☞ Having secured the Agency for CHERRY BROTHERS' AMERICAN SILKS, we are prepared to supply Dealers at Manufacturers' LOWEST PRICE, either by the Piece or Package.

As these Goods are guaranteed all Silk and not to fade or crack from wear, for Suits, they are superior to any other Silk in market at the price.

JAMES CALDWELL,
118 and 120 Federal Street, Allegheny.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I HAVE this day taken into Partnership
Mr. JAS. W. HARRISS,
Who is well known to my customers as my recent Clerk and Salesman. The old business will be continued under the style of DE LANGE & COMPANY, and its accounts will be settled by the new firm.
M. DE LANGE.
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1871.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Partnership under the name and style of CARNEGIE, KLOMAN & CO. The business heretofore conducted by the Union Iron Mills will hereafter be carried on by the new firm, the Owners and Proprietors of the same.
ANDREW CARNEGIE,
ANDREW KLOMAN,
THOMAS M. CARNEGIE,
HENRY PHIPPS, Jr.
Pittsburgh, January 2d, 1871.

EDUCATIONAL.

MOUNTAIN SEMINARY,
Birmingham, Huntingdon County, Pa.
THE TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION OPENS FEBRUARY 9.
L. G. GRIER, Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
At Chester, Delaware County, Pa.
(FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY).
Session Reopens Wednesday, January 4th.

The Buildings have been erected and Furnished complete, at a cost of OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Very Thorough Instruction is given in the ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and SCIENTIFIC Courses.
Two Graduates of the United States Military Academy devote their time exclusively to the Departments of MATHEMATICS and CIVIL ENGINEERING.
☞ Careful attention is given to the Moral and Religious Culture of Cadets.
For Circulars apply to
CHAS. H. PAULSON,
80 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to
Col. THEO. HYATT,
President P. M. A.

CROCERIES, &C.

Samuel H. Baird,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
NO. 112 SECOND AVENUE
THE FINEST TEAS, THE CHOICEST COFFEES, THE PUREST SPICES,
CHOICE VARIETIES.
TOBACCOS, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, SOAPS, &c.
100 Barrels Choice N. O. Molasses,
FOR SALE LOW.

MONITOR.
(None other Genuine.)
LOUISVILLE NAVY TOBACCO.
Having secured the Agency of this unrivalled Tobacco, orders will be filled promptly and at Low Rates. Liberal Discount to the Trade.
SAMUEL H. BAIRD,
112 SECOND AVENUE.
tf

CLOTHING.

MEN AND BOYS'
READY-MADE GARMENTS,
A Large Stock
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Fine Woolens,
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
Made to Order at Short Notice.
Gray & Logan,
Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,
NO. 47 SIXTH STREET,
(LATE ST. CLAIR.)

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
J. W. WOODWELL & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF PLAIN AND FASHIONABLE
FURNITURE,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
No. 97 and 99 Third Avenue,
HAVE THE BEST
Sofa Bedsteads Ever Invented
CALL AND SEE THEM,
AT NOS. 97 AND 99 THIRD AVENUE.
TThs

T. C. FULTON,
(Successor to Fulton & Hopper,)
No. 45 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FURNITURE AND CHAIRS,
Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany and Oak.

Full sets of Drawing Room, Library, Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room FURNITURE, on hand and made to order.
Sole Proprietor of SMITH'S SPRING BED BOTTOM for the State of Pennsylvania.
We take pleasure in showing our Goods and giving our Prices, which are, at all times, as reasonable as any other Manufacturer.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. free of tax, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
S. H. HARTMAN, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, B. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, John Scott, Robert Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
D. W. & A. S. Bell, Solicitors.
MTh&p

THE DUQUESNE COOK STOVE
Is the Largest, Best and Cheapest Stove
Made in this city. For sale by
D. DE HAVEN & SONS,
No. 47 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny City, Pa.

RAILROADS:

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—After DECEMBER 4, 1870, Trains arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	2:20 a m	Mail Train	1:00 a m
Southern Ex	4:20 a m	Fast Line	[illegible]
Mail Train	8:10 a m	Cincinnati Ex	[illegible]
*Cincinnati Ex	12:50 p m	Pittsburgh Ex	3:05 p m
Philadea. Ex	5:20 p m	*Pacific Ex	10:10 a m
Fast Line	8:00 p m	*Way Passenger	10:20 p m
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Walls No. 1	6:30 a m	Walls No. 1	6:20 a m
Brinton Accom. No. 1	10:20 a m	Brinton Accom. No. 1	7:50 a m
Walls No. 2	11:51 a m	Walls No. 2	8:50 a m
Walls No. 4	6:05 p m	Johnstown Ac	9:50 a m
Johnstown Ac	4:05 p m	Walls No. 3	2:23 p m
Walls Accommo. No. 3	3:05 p m	Braddock's Ac. No. 1	7:15 p m
Walls No. 4	11:00 p m	Brinton No. 2	1:20 p m
Wilkinsburg Ac.	8:50 p m	Walls Accommo. No. 4	5:50 p m
Braddock's Ac. No. 1	4:50 p m	Wilkinsburg Ac.	10:00 p m

Pacific Express leaves daily except Monday. Cincinnati Express and Southern Express leave daily. All other Trains daily, Sunday excepted.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:02 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 9:50 a. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 1:05 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:25 p. m.

Sunday Brinton Accommodation leaves Pittsburgh at 8:50 p. m., and arrives at Brinton at 9:50 p. m.

For further particulars apply to
W. B. STOREY, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any Risk for Bagge except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage excepting that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after DECEMBER 18, 1870, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny Time):

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springdale No. 1	6:40 a m	Mail	7:00 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:20 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:20 a m
Express	10:20 a m	Claremont Ac	11:00 a m
Claremont Ac	12:50 a m	Express	2:15 p m
Freeport No. 2	3:40 p m	Springdale No. 1	3:10 p m
Mail	5:40 p m	Freeport No. 2	4:40 p m
Springdale No. 2	6:00 p m	Springdale No. 2	6:15 p m

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:10 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Freeport at 2:50 P. M.

Through Tickets to Butler and Hannahstown may be purchased at Walker's Stage Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

For Further information apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
ROBT. NEILSON,
Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From DECEMBER 4th, 1870, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:48 a m	Fast Line	2:08 a m
Cle & Whg Mail	6:38 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:48 a m
Erie and Ygn Ex	7:13 a m	Pacific Ex	12:23 p m
Chicago Mail	7:23 a m	Chicago Mail	3:58 p m
Chicago Exp	11:08 a m	Cleveland Ex	4:13 p m
Clev and Whg Ex	3:23 p m	Ch&St. Louis Ex	4:53 p m
Pacific Express	3:33 p m	Erie and Ygn Ex	5:43 p m
Wellsville Ex	4:38 p m	Clevand Whg Ex	6:58 p m
Erie Express	4:48 p m	Erie Ex	11:18 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:23 a m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:08 a m
Leetsdale Ac	11:53 a m	Enon Ac	8:58 a m
New Castle Ac	2:13 p m	New Castle Ac	10:23 a m
Enon Ac	3:58 a m	Leetsdale Ac	12:43 p m
Leetsdale Ac	5:13 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:23 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:33 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	1:13 p m	Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	9:58 a m

Chicago Express leaves daily.
Pacific Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
Fast Line arrives daily, Monkays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.
J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, December 5, 1870, Three Through Trains Daily, (except Sunday,) will leave and arrive at Union Depot for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo and all points in the Oil Regions.

	Leaves.	Arrives.
Day Express	7:20 a m	9:00 p m
Night Express	8:40 p m	6:25 a m
Way Passenger	9:35 a m	
Mail Train		5:50 p m
Brady's Bend Accommod'n	3:05 p m	10:20 a m
Soda Works	6:10 p m	8:25 a m
1st Hulton	6:45 a m	6:35 a m
2d Hulton	4:40 a m	9:05 a m
3d Hulton	11:00 p m	7:20 p m
Parnassus	11:40 a m	2:30 p m

Church Train to and from Hulton (Sundays) arrives at Pittsburgh at 10:10 A. M., and leaves at 1:00 P. M. Express Trains stop only at principal points. Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations.

Pullman's Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains, both ways, between Pittsburgh and Corry.

Through Coaches on Day Express Trains between Pittsburgh and Brocton.
J. J. LAWRENCE, General Supt.
J. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY, PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after SUNDAY, November 20, Trains will depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, City Time:

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.	
Fast Line	1:43 a m	Southern Ex	3:58 a m
Dennison Ac	7:13 a m	McDonald Ac	8:03 a m
Pacific Express	11:03 a m	Steubenville Ac	9:58 a m
McDonald Ac	11:28 a m	Cincinnati Exp	12:28 p m
Southern Ex	3:28 p m	McDonald Ac	4:13 p m
Steubenville Ac	3:53 p m	Dennison Ac	6:43 p m
McDonald Ac	5:13 p m	Fast Line	7:38 p m
Sunday Ch train	12:58 p m	Sunday Ch Train	9:58 a m

The 11:03 a. m. Pacific Express will leave daily.
The 12:28 p. m. Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.
All other trains will run daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Dennison Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 7:13 a. m., and Steubenville Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 3:53 p. m. Returning, will connect at Mansfield with Steubenville Accommodation, due in Pittsburgh at 9:58 a. m., and McDonald Accommodation due in Pittsburgh at 4:13 p. m.
W. L. O'BRIEN, General Ticket Agent,
Columbus, Ohio.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after SUNDAY, December 4, 1870, trains will arrive at and depart from Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows—city time;

Leave.		Arrive.	
Mail Train	6:50 a m	1st McKeesport Accommoda'n	6:40 a m
Way Passenger	9:15 a m	West Newton Ac	8:35 a m
1st McKeesport Accommodat'n	11:00 a m	Express Train	10:00 a m
Express Train	3:10 p m	2d McKeesport Accommoda'n	2:10 p m
West Newton Ac	4:30 p m	Way Passenger	3:50 p m
Braddocks Ac	5:30 p m	Mail Train	6:10 p m
2d McKeesport Accommodat'n	6:20 p m	Braddocks Ac	7:00 p m
3d McKeesport Accommoda'n	10:40 p m	3d McKeesport Accommoda'n	9:50 p m
West Newton Church Tr'n*	12:45 p m	West Newton Church Tr'n*	10:10 a m

*Sundays only. All other Trains daily except Sunday.
D. D. ANGELL,
Master of Transportation.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
CAST STEEL.
OFFICE AND WORKS:
Corner Penn and 17th Streets, Ninth Ward,
PITTSBURGH.

Sheffield Steel Works.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
Manufacturers of every description of
STEEL.
BEST TOOL CAST STEEL,
CAST AND GERMAN PLOW STEEL,
PATENT ROLLED SAW PLATE,
RAILWAY SPRINGS AND SPRING STEEL,
ELLIPTIC AND SIDE SPRINGS,
AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &C., &C.
93 Water and 100 First Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
STEEL,
Office and Warehouse, Cor. Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works.
ESTABLISHED 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
Factory BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham. Warehouse 31 and 33 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.
J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, Jr.,
B. B. CAMPBELL, J. W. PAUL.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
GLASS. GLASS.
PHŒNIX, SLIGO, PITTSBURGH AND EMPIRE GLASS WORKS.
WM. M'CULLY & CO.,
Manufacturers
WINDOW GLASS AND DRUGGISTS' GLASSWARE
Also, WINE, PORTER AND MINERAL WATER.
Office, 18 and 20 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
P. S.—We make a specialty of the manufacture of FRUIT JARS, making the Cork, Tin Top Jars the most desirable Self-sealers in the market.

HARDWARE.

BEAVER FALLS
CUTLERY CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CUTLERY.
Table Knives and Forks
Pocket Knives,
Butcher Knives,
Bread Knives,
Carving Knives,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
☞ Price Lists furnished on application.
Beaver Falls Cutlery Co.,
BEAVER FALLS, PENNA.

COREY & CO.,
Are prepared to deliver by the car load, by either the Pennsylvania Central or the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroads, their superior article of
Gas, Blacksmithing and Family Coal, Nut Coal and Slack.
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Interest Payable JANUARY and JULY. Free from Government Tax.

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FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 18, 1871.

Money at some of the banks was quite scarce yesterday, and good bills offered for discount could not be reached. Collections are coming in somewhat tardily, and much inconvenience in some quarters is felt. There is not the scarcity of currency with the banks and private bankers as we reported a few days ago. The want was relieved by liberal shipments from the east.

—We notice that Hon. Hugh McCulloch, late Secretary of the Treasury, has become associated with Mr. Jay Cooke, and has gone abroad as resident partner of the firm of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., London. This gives a strong array of good names—well known and intimately connected with our financial history during and subsequent to the war. "No. 41 Lombard street" promises to be a sort of rallying point for Americans in Europe, where they can have their letters sent, leave extra baggage, and store such "traps" as they may pick up in their continental rambles; especially so, now that Paris is shut to the traveling world, and it will be a long time before she can recover from the effects of the bombardment and regain her supremacy as the great center of fashion and pleasure.

—The New York money market again assumes a stringent form. The *Evening Post* of yesterday says: "It appears that the speculators for lower prices at the Stock Exchange have been in no manner daunted in their scheme of locking up money by the discovery that the preparation for the payment of $5,700,000 city revenue bonds by the city was made in advance of their expectations. In fact they seem to be making even greater efforts than they would have made if they could have co-operated with the banks having the city deposits which, the latter part of last week, called in a sufficient amount, outstanding on call, to meet the city requirements. The party or combination locking up is, as far as we can learn, the same as manipulated the stringency in December, although it is reported that another wealthy Wall street house lends a qualified support to the movement. The object is to break or weaken the stock market so to enable the combination to cover speculative sales previously made and buy for a rise. The strength of the stock market to-day indicates that the combination are buying, the expectation being that the weaker holders of stocks will be forced to unload by reason of being able to obtain money with which to carry their stocks, except at rates which would be unprofitable for any considerable length of time. The manipulation of the money market by the combination is reflected in the Clearing House statement this morning. The Mechanics' National Bank was creditor in the unusually large sum of $5,116,000. The bank largest debtor was the Broadway, which has been making payments on account of the city revenue bonds due on the 15th. The other large debtors are the City Bank, the Park Bank, Fourth National, Phenix, Republic and Continental, each of which either has brokers' accounts, or is a large lender to brokers. With these facts given, the whole scheme is apparent to those familiar with the working of operations of the kind. The movers in the scheme are experienced and skillful, and will probably keep inside the letter of the law. It is unnecessary, perhaps, to point out the embarrassments to mercantile borrowers caused by these speculative movements, nor perhaps is it necessary to remind the bank examiner that his presence in this city at this time would be welcome by the business community. The ruling rates on call among the brokers this morning is seven per cent. gold, and a commission is asked. It is threatened that before the day is out higher rates will be established. Naturally the market would be easy at this time. The currency demand from the pork packing sections is decreasing, and will probably be over in about two weeks. The shipments to the South for cotton are also small. Dealings in commercial paper are for the time suspended, but rates remain nominally [illegible] for prime.

The gold market to-day is devoid of feature. The opening price was 110⅝, after which there was a sale at 110½, and a decline to 110¼, the present price. The rates for carrying gold have been 7 gold per annum, and [illegible] of one per cent. per day, with the bulk of the business at 7 gold. These high rates reflect the monetary stringency.

—Government bonds are less active and buoyant to-day. The New York *Herald* of yesterday says: "The original announcement of the advance in the London price of five-twenties started considerable activity at the first session of the Government Board, and prices improved [illegible] cent. Later in the day the lower price of gold and the activity in money induced sales, under which the improvement was lost, but the market closed steady, if not strong. Some discussion was created by the report that the British Government intended imposing a tax stamp on our securities in the English market, but the apprehension of such a movement was allayed by the cable report of an advance in their price, which would hardly be the course they would take did the English investors believe the tax would be laid. On the contrary, it is surmised that the Rothschilds and other capitalists who are reported to be buying our bonds in the London market started the report purposely, with a view to assisting them in buying without advancing the market upon themselves.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Bonds of 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Bonds of 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Bonds of 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Bonds of 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Bonds of 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, report the following quotations: [illegible]

IRON MARKET. [illegible]

COAL MARKETS. [illegible]

Pork Packing in the West. [illegible]

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 18, 1871.

REMARKS—A decided improvement was perceptible in commercial circles. The resumption of navigation to all points has produced a material alteration in trade generally. The coal men have had a busy time, generally, getting off their mammoth fleet to the lower markets. The size of the run will depend altogether as to how long the river remains at a coalboat stage. The weather has been favorable for heating purposes and so far as we have been able to ascertain, the disasters have been very light. Flour—the firmness we have before noted has been maintained, and why not? Pittsburgh is beyond all question one of the cheapest flour markets in the country. The flour manufactured here stands A No. 1 in most of the leading markets. The stock on hand is fair and sales were to a fair extent. Groceries firm with an unusual amount of activity for the season. Country merchants, who formerly made all their purchases in the East, after an examination of the prices, have decided to go no farther, as they can save time and money by purchasing here. This is just as it should be; and buyers will consult their interest by an examination of our advertising columns, as there will be found the houses that buy for cash and sell at Eastern prices. Just try it, and you will not be mistaken.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	4,081	5,395	10,476
Apples, bbls	485	792	1,277
Cheese, boxes	853	434	1,287
Corn, sacks	4,883	3,895	8,778
Wheat, sacks	3,306	3,488	6,794
Barley, sacks	4,750	3,130	7,880
Rye, sacks	514	503	1,017
Oats, sacks	4,785	4,329	9,114
Butter, packages	438	259	697
Bulk meats, pieces	29,317	4,096	33,413
Bacon, tierces	159	40	179

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The receipts continue fair, the supply on the market being sufficient for all ordinary purposes. We are reported sales of refined 5⅛ ₩ cent. at [illegible]; common [illegible]; potash [illegible]; pearls [illegible].

APPLE BUTTER—The supply keeps pace with the demand. Prices have undergone no change. Prices range from 60 to 70c ₩ gallon.

APPLES—The season for activity and large transactions is over. The sales will necessarily be restricted to the wants of the local market. The receipts are light; we can note sales at $3 50@4 00, being the extreme figures; receipts 42 bbls.

BUTTER—The market was dull. The supply was fully up with the demand. We note sales of fair to medium at [illegible]; choice [illegible] ₩ lb.

BAR LEAD—Sales in a regular way at [illegible] ₩ lb.

BROOM CORN—Supply liberal, sales at [illegible] ₩ lb.

BEANS—Small navy $2 00 ₩ bushel; others as per quality, $1 75.

BEESWAX—Market firm; sales at [illegible] ₩ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, [illegible] cans, $1 75 per doz; [illegible] cans, $2 25; 1-lb cans, $4 [illegible] doz.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The supply is still heavy, and prices remain unchanged, with sales at $3 [illegible] 3 50 ₩ cwt.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The demand was fair, and sales were regular at the following figures: Shoulders—plain, [illegible]; sugar cured, [illegible]. Sides, ribbed, [illegible]; clear do [illegible]. Breakfast bacon, 16c. Hams—plain, 16c; sugar cured 17c. Mess pork $21 ₩ bbl. Dried beef 18c. Lard—Chicago prime steam [illegible]; Cincinnati kettle rendered [illegible]; Chicago and Cincinnati extra No. 1 winter strained lard oil, ₩ gallon $1 10.

CHEESE—The market was not an active one, the demand being confined to lots to meet the local trade. The receipts have fallen off. We can report sales at the following: Western Reserve [illegible]; Ohio Factory [illegible]; Ohio Goshen 16c; New York Goshen [illegible]; Sweitzer [illegible] ₩ lb.

CRANBERRIES—The market is firm for a prime article. Sales of [illegible] Bells berries at [illegible] 20 00 ₩ bbl; other varieties [illegible] ₩ bbl.

COAL—The market contains an ample supply of Eastern anthracite. We can report small sales at [illegible] ₩ ton by the car load, delivered.

CORN MEAL—Market well supplied; sales at 90 [illegible] ₩ bushel.

CANDLES—Supply fair; mould at [illegible]; star, full weight, 20c; short weight, 17c; stearine [illegible] ₩ lb.

CIDER—The supply of cider is in excess of the demand, and prices are weak; sales, in a small way, are made at $6 [illegible] per bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—We quote Pennsylvania at $6 75@6 50; Philadelphia $5 75.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $1 [illegible] ₩ barrel. Phenix hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ₩ barrel.

CARBON OIL—The market exhibits more firmness with an advancing tendency, being more in sympathy with the raw material. We are noted sales of standard brands in a regular way at [illegible] ₩ gallon, with the usual advance on small lots.

DRESSED HOGS—The receipts have fallen off. The season is drawing to a close; since our last 25 head were received. Prices range from [illegible] ₩ lb.

DRIED FRUITS—The market is not an active one. We quote: Peaches—quarters, [illegible]; mixed, [illegible]; halves, [illegible]. Apples, [illegible]; sliced, [illegible] ₩ lb.

EGGS—The market was weak, the tendency being downward. Prices nominal. Pickled [illegible]; fresh 30c ₩ dozen.

FEATHERS—Market was well supplied but not very active. We are noted sales of live geese feathers to the trade at [illegible] in a small way at [illegible].

FLOUR—The market was a firm one, with a good demand for home consumption, and an occasional order for export to other points. The receipts since our last were [illegible] against 1,[illegible] Monday. There has been a marked absence of speculation in this staple for some time, and the prices have been entirely regulated by the laws of supply and demand. The mills and stores are well supplied, and report an active home demand with frequent orders for foreign shipment. For standard western flour, we are reported sales at the following: White wheat, fancy brands, at $7 [illegible] in barrels, [illegible] in sacks; red winter, fancy brands, $6 75 in barrels, $6 [illegible] in sacks; Dayton, Ohio, brands $7 [illegible] in barrels, $6 75 in sacks; old Minnesota, for baker's use, $6 [illegible] in barrels, $6 [illegible] in sacks. Mill rates: National, (white wheat) in barrels $7 50; in sacks $7 [illegible]; Pan Handle, (Southern amber) in barrels $6 [illegible], in sacks $6 [illegible]; Morning Glory, in barrels $6 [illegible], in sacks $6 [illegible]; Palmetto, in barrels, $6 75, in sacks $6 [illegible].

FOREIGN FRUITS—We note sales of currants at [illegible]; prunes [illegible]; Valencia raisins [illegible] ₩ lb; layer raisins $3 25 ₩ box.

GROCERIES—The market presents an active appearance, with a good trade demand. The leading operators say that trade looks "rosy," and that indications point clearly to a heavy spring trade. The following are the current rates:

New Orleans Sugars—Choice [illegible]; prime [illegible]; good [illegible]; fair [illegible]. Porto Rico—Choice [illegible]; prime [illegible]; good [illegible]. Demerara—Boxes, white, [illegible]. Refined—Hards [illegible]; A [illegible]; B [illegible]; extra C [illegible], and yellow C [illegible].

Syrups—B and [illegible]; white honey [illegible]; silver drips [illegible]; extra honey [illegible]; lower grade [illegible].

New Orleans Molasses—Good [illegible]; prime [illegible]; choice [illegible].

Coffees—Strictly prime [illegible]; prime [illegible]; good [illegible]; fair [illegible]; roasted in papers [illegible].

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 [illegible]; good $1 [illegible]; fair [illegible]; lower grades down to [illegible]; G. P. fancy $1 [illegible]; good $1 [illegible]; fair $1 [illegible]; Imperial fancy $1 [illegible]; good $1 [illegible]; fair [illegible]; Oolong fancy $1 [illegible]; good [illegible]; fair [illegible]; Souchong fancy $1 [illegible]; good [illegible]; fair [illegible]; Japan fancy $1 [illegible]; good [illegible]; fair [illegible].

Spices—Grain pepper [illegible]. Pimento [illegible]. Cloves [illegible]. Cassia [illegible].

Rice—Sales of choice Carolina at [illegible]; prime [illegible]; good [illegible].

GRAIN—The market was a firm one, with a good demand for most descriptions. This, however, has been the situation for some days. The receipts were light since our last, as follows: Oats, [illegible] sacks; rye [illegible] sacks; barley, [illegible] sacks; wheat, 1,[illegible] sacks; corn, [illegible] sacks. Wheat in good demand; we note sales of red at $1 [illegible]; white would bring $1 [illegible] ₩ bush. Oats have presented nothing new of importance; the receipts were light and so was the demand; we note sales by the car load at [illegible], and from store at [illegible]. Corn seems neglected; although the supply was light, sound lots would bring [illegible]; shelled sold in a fair extent at [illegible]. Rye—The demand is improving; prices are unchanged, with an upward tendency. The last sales reported were at [illegible] per bushel. Barley—The demand was more extensive for prime quality, while common and inferior lots were dull and neglected. We continue to quote the former at [illegible] for spring; fall, [illegible] per bushel.

HEMP—Sales made in a regular way at [illegible] ₩ lb.

HOMINY—Sales of pearl at $6 25; common $5 [illegible] ₩ bbl.

HAY—Sales from wagon at $[illegible] ₩ ton.

HONEY—Market well supplied; sales at [illegible] ₩ lb.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) [illegible]; green butchers (cow and steer) [illegible]; green salted kip [illegible]; do calf [illegible]. Dry Flint nominal at [illegible].

HOPS—Market well supplied. We note sales of new crop at [illegible] ₩ lb.

LIME—The market has undergone no change. We can report sales of Cleveland at $2 [illegible], and Eastern at $1 75 ₩ bbl.

LARD OIL—In good supply, with sales at the following: No. 1 $1 [illegible]; No. 2 [illegible]. Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained $1 [illegible] ₩ gallon.

MILL FEED—There is a large stock offering, and the market is dull. Sales middlings, in car lots, at $1 [illegible] per cwt; other descriptions unchanged.

POULTRY—The market is dull since the late warm spell set in and the market hard to make. Dressed chickens being [illegible]; ducks [illegible]; turkeys [illegible] ₩ lb.

POTATOES—The demand is again improving, with a fair supply on the market to operate with. Sales of peachblows were reported at $1 [illegible] ₩ bush. [illegible]

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 19, 1871.

REMARKS—The market yesterday was firm, with a fair amount of activity and reasonable sales. The speculative movement on the creek is said to be the cause of the advance. One thing is very evident—holders have the advantage, and will no doubt make good use of the same.

CRUDE.

Firmness was the ruling feature of the market. We quote as follows: Spot, 11c; January to July deliverable monthly, 11@11⅛c; January to July, S. O., [illegible]; B. O., same time, 12c; all year, B. O., [illegible]; S. O. all year, [illegible].

SALES.

2,000 bbls, S. O., March to September .... [illegible]

2,000 bbls, S. O., March to July .... 11 c

2,000 bbls, S. O., first six months at [illegible], including $3,000 cash difference.

REFINED.

The market was firm with a good demand and liberal sales, spot and January at 24c. The sales were:

2,000 bbls, February, March and April 24½c

2,000 bbls, February, March and April .... 25 c

2,000 bbls, February, March and April 24⅞c

2,000 bbls, February, March and April .... 25 c

2,000 bbls, March, April and May 25¼c

1,000 bbls, 500 each March, April and May .... 25 c

1,000 bbls, B. O., January to July 26¼c

COOPERAGE.

Oil barrels—Market firm at $1 70@1 75 for city make on spot.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, January 18.—The *Courier* says: The sales on upper road were 1,000 barrels at $3 [illegible], 1,000 barrels at $3 95, 500 at $3 [illegible]; on lower road 4 cars were sold at $4 00, 12 cars at $4 00, 1,000 barrels at $4 05, 2,000 barrels at $4 05, 500 barrels refined at 19½c. There was no change in the market price today, and sellers were firm. There were but few transactions, and the market closed firm but quiet.

NEW YORK, January 18, closing 17th.—Crude in bulk remains strong at 14c, the demand continuing small at this price, and no important sales have been made; there has been more call for refined for shipment, and the market is a little stronger with sales of 1,200 bbls at 25c; 1,500 bbls at 25c; 5,000 at 25c, this lot late last night, and 3,500 bbls first half year at 25½c. Philadelphia delivery is firm but decreased; sale refined, for January at 23¼c; February 24c; March 24½c; April 24½c.

[Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 5 P. M.—Crude 12½c. Refined, January 24½c; February 24½c; March 25c; April 25½c; May 25½c; buyers' option, first 6 mos, 26c bid.

NEW YORK, January 18.—Market dull and nothing doing; no sales reported; prices unchanged.

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Citizens Oil Works	530	Forsyth Refinery	672
James Wilkins	149		
Total			1,356

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

Duncan & Young to Citizens Oil Works, 336 bbls. Dennen & Young to Forsythe's Oil Works, 149 bbls. C Connell to Jas Wilkins, 149 bbls. Bates & G to Forsythe's Oil Works, 324 bbls.

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. Pa. R. R. and Pa. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, PA., January 18, 1871.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 477 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

McKelvy Bros & Co, 372 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

McKelvy Bros & Co, 93 bbls to W Blair & Sons, Carlisle, Pa.

Total Refined .... 942 bbls.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 18, 1871.

REMARKS.

Some days ago we alluded to the fact that beef cattle had been shipped from Mormondom, via Chicago and Pittsburgh, to the Eastern markets. We have since learned the facts that Texas has furnished a large proportion of cattle during the past year, and Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska and Wyoming have sent forward a large number that were either raised there or driven from Texas and fatted upon the nutritious grasses of Kansas and the Territories. The prices for cattle have declined gradually during the year, yet, owing to the increase, the country has received a net value, in all probability, greater than any past season. The total number of cattle weighed at the Central Yards during the year 1870, amounted to eighty-six thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine head.

Cattle—The run of cattle during the past half of the week was fair, but they sold rather slow at quotations, and the prospects as regards prices are no better than last week, although the run is considerably lighter. Below are the ruling rates at the close of the market: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steer, $6 50@7 25; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,300, $5 50@6 00; common to [illegible]

Hogs—[illegible]

Sheep—[illegible]

We give the following sales of cattle, hogs and sheep at [illegible]

Cattle. [illegible]

Hogs. [illegible]

Sheep. [illegible]

J. J. Taylor	105	8,460	4 70

We learn that Mr. Bateman Goe, of Pittsburgh, one of the heavy short sellers of oil, has failed. He had sold largely, buyer's option, for the next three and six months at from $3 65 to $3 75, and the rapid advance in oil forced him to suspend. Several parties in this place held his contracts for considerable oil, in all probability 20,000 barrels.—*Petroleum Center Record.*

CARPETS.

NEW CARPETS

THE VERY LATEST FALL STYLES

WOVEN DRUGGETS,

BORDERED SQUARES &C., &C.

McCallum Bros.,

51 Fifth Avenue, Above Wood Street.

CARPETS,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

Window Shades,

Lace and Nottingham Curtains,

Walnut and Brass Cornices, &c.,

Is now open, and our customers and the public are invited to call and compare our GOODS and PRICES with the Stock of any Carpet House in Pittsburgh or the Eastern Cities.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

71 AND 73 FIFTH AVENUE,

Next to U. S. Custom House, Second Floor.

T. D. EVANS, ARCHITECT,

No. 42 FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Prepared with care FOR ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 110⅝@110¾.

NEW YORK, January 18—P. M.

MONEY.

Money was active in the morning, but closed easy at from 6@7 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling Exchange 109⅝.

GOLD.

The gold market today was without any feature, all sales having been at 110⅝@110¾. The rates paid for carrying have been 7 per cent. currency and 7 gold. To-morrow the Treasury will sell $1,000,000. Clearances $27,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government bonds at the first board were steady, but were depressed on the 12 o'clock call, by liberal offerings to the Treasury. The amount advertised for was $2,000,000, and the amount offered at the Treasury $6,842,100, at 107.06@108.17.

Coupons, 1881	110⅝	5-20s, 1867	107⅞
5-20s, 1862	109	5-20s, 1868	108
5-20s, 1864	108⅝	10-40s	107⅝
5-20s, 1865	108⅜	Currency 6s	110
5-20s, 1865, new	107⅜		

STATE SECURITIES.

State securities were dull, except Tennessees, which were strong and advancing.

Missouris	89	Virginias, new	60
Tennessees, old	63½	North Carolinas, new	45
Tennessees, new	63½	North Carolinas, old	22½
Virginias, old	66		

STOCKS.

Stocks have been steady, opening and closing at about the same figures. The Union Pacific and the Hannibal and St. Joseph were strong and active.

W. U. Telegraph	47¾	Northwestern	71¾
Quicksilver	6½	Preferred	71½
Mariposa	4½	Rock Island	10[illegible]
Preferred	8½	N. J. Central	[illegible]
Adams Express	66	St. Paul	52⅞
Wells-Fargo Express	34⅝	Preferred	7[illegible]
Amer'n Express	[illegible]	Wabash	50¾
United States Express	36	Preferred	71
Pacific Mail	42	Fort Wayne	[illegible]
New York Central	92	Terre Haute	32
New York Cent. Scrip	88	Preferred	56
Erie	22¾	Chicago and Alton	114
Preferred	46	Preferred	115
Harlem	132	Ohio and Mississippi	31⅜
Preferred	131	Clev., Col. and Cin.	81⅞
Reading	98¼	Burlington & Quincy	151
Michigan Cent.	117	Lake Shore	89⅞
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	104⅞	Illinois Central	133

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 18.—Cotton dull and unsettled; middling upland 15¼c. Flour dull but unchanged; western and State $5 70@6 00; common to good extra $6 40@6 50; good to choice $6 25@6 90; white western extra $6 65@7 25; extra Ohio $7 00; St. Louis $6 50@8 50. Rye flour unchanged. Cornmeal quiet. Whisky dull and nominal at 92@93c. Wheat steady; new spring $1 49@1 50; red and amber $1 50@1 55. Rye firm; western $1 05 in store. Barley quiet; Bay Quinte $1 10. Malt quiet. Corn dull; No 1 mixed 80@[illegible]; yellow [illegible]. Oats dull and unchanged; western and Ohio [illegible]. Leather steady at [illegible]; Orinoco [illegible]. Wool unwashed [illegible]; pulled [illegible]; tubbed [illegible]. Hay less active at $1 20@1 25 shipping and $1 25 retail. Hops steady at [illegible] for State and [illegible] for western. Coffee firm; Rio [illegible]. Sugar firm; Cuba [illegible]. Molasses quiet at [illegible]. Rice firm at [illegible]. Crude petroleum 14c; refined 24¾@25c. Mess pork $22 00@22 25 for old; $21 00 for prime; $18 50@19 50 for prime mess; new $21 00; February, March and April [illegible]. Beef steady; mess $10 00@14 50; extra $13 00@16 50. Hams $18@21; prime mess $[illegible]; India [illegible]. Cut meats quiet; hams 12@13½c; shoulders [illegible]. Middles firm; city long 11½c; short 11⅞c; western long 11⅜c. Lard heavy; prime steam 11⅞@12¼c; kettle dried 13c; March 12⅝c. Butter dull at 12@25c for western, and [illegible] for State. Cheese dull at 12@16c.

LATER.—Flour quiet and unchanged at $6 25@6 50 for shipping. Wheat dull and lower; spring $1 46@1 49; red and amber $1 50@1 54. Rye firm; western $1 05@1 07. Oats dull and unchanged. Corn dull and declined; No. 1 mixed 80@81c. Pork active; sales 6,500 bbls at $21 25@21 50 for February, March and April. Beef and bacon unchanged. Lard heavy at 12⅛c on spot, and 13c for future. Eggs heavy; fresh 30@32c; limed [illegible]. Metals—Manufactured copper steady; ingot lake 22½@22¾c; Baltimore [illegible]. Iron—Scotch pig $32@34; American $29@33. Bar unchanged. Russia sheet 10½@11c, gold. Nails scarce; cut 4[illegible]; clench 5[illegible]. Horse shoe 23@28c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 18.—Dry Goods. There is seemingly less activity noticeable to-day and prices are without any special alteration. We quote Androscoggin brown sheetings at [illegible] for 9-4, and [illegible] for 10-4; Pepperell E fine 12½c; do R 11½c; do O 10½c; do N 9½c; Pocasset Canoe [illegible]; Pacific extra 12½c; Medford 11c; Massachusetts B B 11c; do J 9½c; Laconia E 10½c; Indian Head standard sheetings 15c; Bates's corset jeans 9c; New Market 15c; Naumkeag sateens 14½c; Hill's Semper Idem bleached muslins 16c; Dwight cambrics 17c; Blackstone A A 14c; Bartlett 14½c; Fruit of the Loom [illegible]; Canoe 6½c; Thorndike B 13c; Dorrell's prints 11c; Mallory pinks and purples 11½c; Pacific Mills fancy prints 11c; Glasgow ginghams 14c; Amoskeag F ticks [illegible]; do D do 17c; Conestoga extra do [illegible]; do Gold Medal do 23c; Pittsfield [illegible], and Garner's cambrics [illegible] for plain and high colors.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 18.—Cotton dull and drooping; middling 14½c. Flour active and advanced; family at [illegible]. Wheat scarce, firm and higher; red winter $1 25@1 28. Corn quiet and unchanged. Rye do. Oats do. Barley do. Groceries unchanged. Eggs dull but unchanged at [illegible]. Seed unchanged. Provisions quiet and weak; pork sold at $20 50, but $21 was the best offer at the close. Lard 11⅞c for steam, light demand. Bulk meats [illegible] asked; 100,000 lbs bulk sides, clear rib, sold at 11c, seller March. Green meats are in good demand; shoulders 7½@7¾c; sides 9½@10c; hams 12½@13c. Bacon [illegible], and only in limited jobbing demand. Hogs quiet and weak at $7 [illegible] for live and $8 75 for dressed; receipts 2,100. Whisky in fair demand and advanced to 88c. Gold 110¾. Exchange 1-10 discount, buying.

St. Louis Market. [illegible]

Philadelphia Market. [illegible]

Louisville Market. [illegible]

Toledo Market. [illegible]

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, January 18.—Flour firm. Wheat dull but unchanged; No. 1 red winter held at $1 33; No. 2 $1 29@1 29. Corn dull at 58c. Oats dull but unchanged at 47c. Crude petroleum nominally held at $4 [illegible]; refined firm at [illegible].

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, January 18.—Flour firm. Wheat firm; Ohio and Indiana $1 [illegible]. Corn steady; white [illegible]; yellow [illegible]. Oats [illegible]. Provisions in good demand and unchanged prices. Whisky strong but unsettled.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 18.—Cotton dull and a shade lower at 14½c; receipts 2,[illegible] bales; shipments 1,[illegible] bales.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, January 18.—Cotton quiet; middlings 14½@14⅝c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, January 18.—Cotton firmer; good ordinary 12½c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, January 18.—Cotton steady; middling 15½c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 18.—Cotton quiet and weak; middling 14⅝@15c.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Siberia	January 19	Liverpool.
Aleppo	January 19	Liverpool.
India	January 21	Liverpool.
Minnesota	January 25	Liverpool.
Iowa	January 25	Liverpool.
Cuba	January 25	Liverpool.
Aleppo	January 26	Liverpool.
Wyoming	January 28	Liverpool.
Washington	January 28	France.
Russia	February 1	Liverpool.
Idaho	February 1	Liverpool.
Batavia	February 2	Liverpool.
Columbia	February 4	Glasgow.
Tyrian	February 8	Liverpool.
Nevada	February 8	Liverpool.
Europa	February 11	Glasgow.
Colorado	February 15	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Ironton.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., January 18, 1871.

The Telegraph passed up at 7 P. M. with her wheels almost entirely worn away by the ice. River stationary and full of heavy ice; weather clear and cool. H.

Parker's Landing.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKER'S LANDING, January 18, 1871.

There is ten feet of water in the river and falling fast; weather cold and cloudy.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, January 18, 1871.

There are now eight feet and a half water and receding slowly. Weather clear and cold.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector	Bougher	Geneva.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Granite State	Kerr	Portsmouth.

Departed.

Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Belle of Texas	Maratta	Galveston.
Juniata	Brennan	Cincinnati.
Glencoe	Calhoon	New Orleans.
Belle	Flenniken	

Monongahela 13½ feet.

THE marks last evening indicated thirteen feet six inches, and falling fast. Trade on the landing was moderately active.

Additional Coal Departures.

In yesterday's COMMERCIAL we published the first run of coal made this year, amounting to 2,774,000 bushels; to-day we add 1,184,000 bushels, making a total of 3,958,000 bushels that have and will leave this day. Other boats are on the way up and will leave with one or two millions more before the close of the week.

FOR CINCINNATI:

Tow boats.	Barges, &c.	Bushels.
Coal City	10	120,000
Whale	10	110,000
Resolute	10	110,000
Total	30	340,000

FOR LOUISVILLE.

Towboats.	Coal Boats.	Barges, &c.	Bushels.
Baltic	6	2	132,000
J. F. Dravo	3	2	94,000
Jim Brown	5		110,000
Dexter	3	2	110,000
Reindeer	5		110,000
Tiger		7	82,000
J. A. Blackmore	6		125,000
Hyena	2	3	77,000
	30	16	844,000
Total.....11	30	46	1,184,000

RECAPITULATION.

Towboats.	Coal Boats.	Barges, &c.	Bushels.
11	30	46	1,184,000
Before re'd. 19	115	27	2,774,000
Grand to'l. 30	145	73	3,958,000

THE wharf yesterday was bare of boats.

TRADE on the Slackwater was brisk.

THE fine towboat Collier and barges, Captain Jas. Shedden, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis.

THE towboat Stella left Parkersburg yesterday, with her tow, for Louisville, all right.

A LOUISVILLE dispatch says the present rise at Pittsburgh will make eight feet water at the falls.

THE A. J. Baker left Louisville for New Orleans on Wednesday with 700,000 bushels coal.

THE mail boats on the slack water leave daily at 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., from the foot of Grant street.

DISPATCHES yesterday afternoon report 8½ feet water at Oil City and falling.

JACKSON BROTHERS sold the steamer Gen. Larimer to Wm. Barnes and John Cavitt for $6,400.

THE packet Granite State, Capt. Kerr, will arrive on time, and leave for Portsmouth on Friday.

THE mammoth steamer James Howard is at Cincinnati loading for New Orleans.

THE Kate Putnam, Capt. Evans, is loading at Cincinnati for this port.

THE Sallie V., is lying at Vicksburg and is for sale.

THE following towboats are away from port at present. Some of them will arrive here in time to take tows of coal to lower ports: Coal City, Niagara, Sam Roberts, Fred Wilson No. 2, V. F. Wilson, Wm. Stone, Leopard, Coal Valley, Tom Rees No. 2, Wm. Cowen, Alps, Eagle, Coal Hill, Tigress No. 2, Lion, J. H. Bigley, Resolute, Diamond, Lake Erie No. 3, James Gilmore, Dart, Wm. Stone No. 2, Wild Cat, John A. Wood and Mary Ann.

THE steamer Henry C. Yeager left Memphis on Monday for Cairo.

THE steamer Exchange was announced to leave Evansville for this port on Wednesday.

THE steamer Carrie V. Kountz passed Cairo on Monday *en route* for New Orleans.

THE Natchez went into New Orleans Friday with 4,200 bales of cotton.

THE packet Juniata, Capt. Brennan, left last evening for Cincinnati. Pilots, W. E. Dever and R. Gordon.

THE new steamer "Belle of Texas," Capt. Maratta, left for Texas at noon yesterday. Pilots, Capt. Maratta and C. Reno.

THE new sidewheeler Glencoe, Capt. Calhoon, takes her departure at daylight this morning. Pilots, Jacob Poe and son.

ON the 27th of December one-third of the towboat Tom. Farrow was sold by W. P. Cole to Val. P. Collins, at the rate of $10,000 for the boat.

THE Fanny Brandies has entered the Memphis and New Madrid trade, Captain J. Murray in command, and Alonzo Murray in charge of the office.

EDINBURGH SOLD.—Captain W. W. Fenton has purchased the Edinburgh from Captain P. Y. Batchelor for $13,500, delivered on her arrival at Cincinnati.

MEMPHIS, January 16.—The Arkansas River has risen six feet during the past two days, and is now on a stand. The Antelope left here for Cairo last night with two barges, having 2,600 bales of cotton on board.

The Memphis *Avalanche*, of Sunday, says: The steamer T. H. Allen, from Arkansas river, yesterday reported large consignments of cotton anxiously awaiting transportation facilities all along the river from Little Rock down.

CINCINNATI—The little steam propellor Minnie Woodward is to be sold here by the United States Marshal on the 7th of next month. She is a beautiful pleasure boat.

THE price paid for the Jim Fisk, Jr., as registered at the Custom House at Cincinnati, was $14,000. She was purchased of Captain W. P. Ripley by Fowler, Lee & Co., of Paducah, for the Evansville and Cairo Packet Company.

THE steamers Elisha Bennett and Geo. Roberts collided near the Birmingham bridge on Tuesday night. The Bennett had the greater part of her starboard guard torn off, and the Geo. Roberts' wheel was badly used up.

NEW ORLEANS.—The *Republican* on the situation: Freights are firm to all points, and the high prices of fuel and labor continue. There is a fair number of boats announced for the upper river, but the process of loading is slow.

David H. Silver and other owners of the steamer Susie Silver filed a petition in admiralty, for the recovery of the sum of nine hundred dollars, for damage alleged to have been done to the Susie Silver by the steamer City of Cairo, of the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company, by colliding at Liberty bar on August 7, 1870.

THE last number of the Helena *Clarion* says: "The wrecker Salvor, which has been laying here near a year, and helped the Arthur off the bar near Helena some months ago, left here last Friday night, and after lightening the Arthur over Shoo-fly, returned yesterday. We have been informed that she will go down the river to the wreck of the Nick Wall."

THE St. Louis *Times* says: "The America was let into the water on Friday. Repairs are still under way on the Dubuque, New Boston, Minnesota and Harry Johnson. A couple of 'reliable contrabands' captured a hog floating in the river, and at once proceeded to cut him up after the most approved fashion on the Memphis. In response to the question as to what they were going to do with him, the boss announced that 'there wasn't a pound of him for sale,' not even the 'heart, liver, lights and all.' There'll be a deal more rejoicing over that hog than over the ninety and nine which went not astray."

ST. LOUIS.—Tuesday's *Democrat* says: A. W. Howe, Esq., insurance agent, left for Pittsburgh last evening on professional business. [illegible]

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet. [illegible]

Morgantown. [illegible]

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Pennsylvania Central Railroad. [illegible]

... 2 barrels paint. Boggs & B, 1 bale dry goods. S Eisenbise, 3 bales leather. J B Orr, 1 roll carpet. F Beckert, 5 boxes D cheese. Graham S, 1 box leather. Lacock H, 6 bdls C hods. C J Netting, 1 box tea. Eagle Cotton Mill, 1 bale burlaps. H Crawford, 2 boxes tea. A. B. Smith, 5 boxes O marble. Biggs & Lindsay, 16 blocks marble. W H Wakefield, 7 pkgs dry goods. Arnold & Roch, 4 pkgs groceries. G W Schmidt, 3 bxs drugs. N Greaser, 2 casks wine. S Grove & Son, 1 box dry goods. F Bonchoro, 5 pkgs groceries. W Helsmak, 1 box drugs. R S Hennet, 5 bbls mol. J Appel, 3 bxs tobacco. W Ferguson, 6 pkgs groceries. L Vogle, 1 box dry goods.

LOCAL.

Spencer & McKay, 2 o bbls. G H Andersen & co, 2 hides. H Strenz, 5 sks rags. Pier, Dannals & co, 8 o bbls. F Miller & Co, 9 b kegs. Schmidt & F, 1 bbl and 1 keg. Little & M, 3 bbls and 1 keg. Harris & Ewing, 32 e boxes. Peniemon & O R, 2 bbls butter. Evans & co, 2 bdls g pipe. W H Kirkpatrick & Co, 9 oil bbls. E H Myers, 2 empty oil bbls. H D Alsayer, 1 bx cigars. A Knox, 59 sks potatoes. Weil & Ochrenhurt, 1 bag bags. Snyder & Davis, 3 bxs bitters. H O Andrews, 5 bxs do. S R Bown, 2 bxs do. A Dorefinger, 2 bxs do. Findley & Borley, 1 bx do.

Per Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R.

T C Jenkins & Bro, 100 bbls flour. W H Graff & Co, 4 half do butter. John England & Co, 1 bx. Henry Rea, Jr, 16 sks cloverseed, 1 bbl butter, 3 do apples, 3 do potatoes. B L Fahnestock & Co, 11 sks rags. W W Wallace, lot bxs. Springer Harbaugh, 1 bale sacks. Joshua Rhodes, lot empty bbls. Woodworth & Dewhurst, 1 doz firkins. A V R R, lot household goods. Spencer & McKay, lot empty bbls. Shoffaker, 100 bbls flour. Jas Murdoch, 2,000 feet lumber. J M Carson & Co, lot empty bbls. Pier, Dannals & Co, do do. Vantiorder & Shepard, 150 bbls apples. Jas McKay, lot empty do. C H Lincoln, 1 frame. John J Pettitt & Co, 10 bbls apples. Reymer Bros, 1 bx candy, 1 do mdse. J H Phillips, 15 sks slate flour. W Miller & Co, lot empty kegs. John Wilkinson, 7 bags rags, 1 do feathers. Lippincott & B, 1 bundle saws. Thos Bakewell, 2 circular saws. Voigt, Mahood & Co, 150 bbls apples, 3 kgs lard. J R Sneathen & Co, 25 bxs soap. M W Rankin, 20 do do. Dalzell & Townsend, 25 do soap. J W Mook, 206 sks oats, 15 do corn. Shoenberger, B & Co, 1 car limestone. Payne & Abbott, half bbl oil. L H Druling, 1 box. Mitchell, S & Co, 1 stove. Alex Watson, 1 keg sausage. N J Braden, 17 bxs cheese. Z Wainwright, 195 sacks barley. P H Laufman & Bro, 16 bdls b traps. Reiter & A, 1 bell. G R Proctor, 1 keg butter. Wm Flaccus & Son, 2 barrels grease. Rev. C Knoeper, 1 box sundries. L J Duvall, lot household goods. Reed & Johnson, lot empty bxs, 9 bags coffee. J S Dilworth & Co, 146 empty bxs. F Scott & Son, 1 case shoes. Dilworth, Harper & Co, 65 cases matches. J H Lippincott & Co, 25 cases matches. J S Dilworth & Co, 15 cases matches. Harris & Ewing, 10 cases matches. Arbuckles & Co, 18 bbls eggs. John J Kress, 1 keg lard. Shoemaker & Co, 23 bxs soap. Shipton & W, 5 do do, 15 do candles.

ALLEGHENY STATION.

Eagle Cotton Mills, 1 car cotton. Holmes, Bell & Co, 1 car cotton. Clark, Smith & Co, 1 car corn, 50 bbls flour. Gast & Son, 1 car barley. Amos Byers, 37 dressed hogs. R Knox & Son, 100 bbls flour. Superior Iron Company, 3 cars limestone. E Hyde & Son, 7 bales cotton. Kennedy, Childs & Co, 1 do do.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Singer, Nimick & Co, 2 cars scrap iron. A A Hall, 2 cars potatoes. H Armstrong, 4 do do. Voigt, Mahood & Co, 8 kegs apple butter. Shipton & Wallace, 20 cases tobacco. T McCoy, 1 bbl fresh oysters. J R Thompson, 5 bxs fresh fish. Cunningham & Ihmsen, 3 bbls glassware. Excelsior Flint Glass Company, 6 casks potash. A Spangler, 3 bxs marble. E & G H Zacarias, 1 bx tobacco, 4 pails do. Pretzfeld & Bro, 10 drums tobacco, 6 cases do. C H Lincoln, 2 bxs wood in shape. Dalzell & Townsend, 5 bbls lard oil. J M Fife, 2 kegs butter, 12 buckets lard. Star Basket Company, 20 pkgs basket stuff. Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Company, 37 bundles printing paper. H H Collins, 1 car s pipe. J & W Fairley, 21 bbls flour, 18 bags middlings. Hoeveler, K & Co, 3 bbls mdse. J W Lea, 3 sacks cornmeal. Anderson & Wood, 1 car fire brick. R Knox & Sons, 5 cars shelled corn.

Per Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis R.R.

Spencer, McKay & Co, 100 sacks barley. Hays & S, 3 hides. Markle & Son, 25 sks waste paper. Adler, Rosenberg & Co, 9 bbls pine spirits. Meanor & Harper, 1 barrel onions, 1 bx do, 2 do lard, 3 bbls do, 1 firkin do, 1 bbl eggs. Fred Schields, 21 sacks barley. M W Rankin & Brother, 2 bbls dried peaches, 1 tubs butter, 1 sack feathers. G W Farley, 100 bbls flour. Head & Netzgar, 3 bbls dried apples, 1 do beans, 1 sack do, 8 kegs lard. Schoemaker & Co, 41 bags chop. Houck, Jamison & Co, 10 tubs butter. Jno Wilson & Son, 12 bbls flour. F G Craighead, 5 do dried fruit. W H Graff & Co, 5 do do do. Henry Rea, Jr, 3 tubs butter. McHenry & Hood, 1 car barley. James Dalzell & Son, 37 tcs lard. J W Bomgardner, 1 car corn. B L Fahnestock & Co, 4 cans glycerine. Reese Owens, 10 bbls oil. W Miller & Co, 10 cases wine, 20 boxes candles. F A Zeifel, 3 bbls whisky, half do brandy. Harris & Ewing, 4 bxs mdse. R & W Jenkinson, 5 hhds tobacco. Wm & D Rinehart, 7 do do. R Knox & Son, 100 bbls flour. Arbuckle & Co, 7 hhds sugar, 52 bbls molasses. Atwell, Lee & Co, 23 [illegible] Wallace [illegible] wheat. Kennedy [illegible] 22 sacks [illegible] Owens [illegible] feet. J [illegible] whisky.

[illegible]

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad. [illegible]

Per Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. [illegible]

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. [illegible]

	Cars.		
Nimick & Co, m	[illegible]		
Hellman & H, m	[illegible]		
J W Porter, m	[illegible]		
Byers & Co, m	[illegible]		
Coleman, R & Co, m	[illegible]		
Total			41

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J Moorhead, m	5	R Wester, m	2
J Reemer, m	6	Lewis, O & P, m	2
Hellman & H, m	3	Nimick & Co, m	1
Bryan & Caughey, m	2		
Total			21

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Shoenberger, B & Co, o	13	Coleman, Rahm & Co	2
McKnight, P & Co, o	3	Wharton Bros, o	1
Total			39

PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Graff, Bennett & Co, m	1	Carnagie & Co, m	3
Wm Smith, m	2	H Woodsides, m	2
Totten & Co	2		
Total			10

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

Nimick & Co, m	1

RIVER PACKETS.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.

LEAVES DAILY AT 8:00 A. M., 4:30 P. M.

For All Points on the Monongahela River.

STEAMER ELECTOR .... CAPT. DOYLE BOUGHER.

STEAMER CHIEFTAIN .... CAPT. ROBT. PHILLIPS.

STEAMER E. BENNETT .... CAPT. Z. W. CARMACK.

For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.

No Freights will be received after 5½ o'clock.

A. S. CARLILE, Agent.

THE FLEET STEAMER

BELLE,

E. A. FLENNIKEN .... Commander.

J. W. SCOTT .... Clerk.

Independent Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet.

LEAVES TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY AT 4 P. M.

Will carry Freight and Passengers to all points on the Monongahela river.

Freight received daily at all hours on Board, or at Wharfboat, foot of Grant street.

S. R. PATTERSON, Agent.

MUSKINGUM RIVER PACKET LINE.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY SATURDAY, 4 P. M.

Leaves Zanesville EVERY TUESDAY, 8 A. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Passenger Steamer

CARRIE BROOKS

H. DARLINGTON .... Commander.

GEO. L. REPPERT .... Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to

J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, 4 P. M.

Leaves Zanesville EVERY FRIDAY, 8 A. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Passenger Steamer

JULIA No. 2,

C. R. STULL .... Commander.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to

J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

PORTSMOUTH PACKET.

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Ironton and Portsmouth.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY FRIDAY, 4 P. M.

Leaves Portsmouth EVERY MONDAY, 10 A. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Passenger Steamer

GRANITE STATE,

W. H. KERR .... Commander.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or GEO. H. GHRIEST & CO., Agents.

CINCINNATI PACKETS.

CINCINNATI WEEKLY PACKET.

Leaves Pittsburgh SATURDAY—4 P. M.

Leaves Cincinnati TUESDAY—4 P. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Sidewheel Passenger Steamer

ST. CHARLES,

C. A. DRAVO .... Commander.

W. S. DRAVO .... Clerk.

Will leave as announced.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to

JAMES COLLINS, or FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

CINCINNATI WEEKLY PACKET.

Leaves EVERY THURSDAY—12 M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Sidewheel Packet

JUNIATA,

C. L. BRENNAN .... Commander.

Will leave as announced.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to

JAMES COLLINS, or FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

ST. LOUIS.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

THURSDAY, January 26.

THE POWERFUL TOWBOAT

COLLIER AND BARGES.

JAMES SHEDDEN .... Commander.

CHARLES MATTHEWS .... Clerk.

Will Leave as announced above.

For Freight apply on Board, or to

G. H. GHRIEST & CO., Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

One of the following first-class, Clyde-built, Iron Steamers.

CITY OF BRUSSELS,	CITY OF LONDON,
CITY OF PARIS,	CITY OF WASHINGTON,
CITY OF BROOKLYN,	CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF ANTWERP,	CITY OF NEW YORK.

AND OTHERS.

Will sale from New York as above, taking Passengers at the following Reduced Rates:

First Cabin, payable in Gold		Steerage, payable in Currency.	
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$75 00	To Liverpool or Queenstown	$30 00
To London	80 00	To London	35 00
To Paris	90 00	To Paris	38 00

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

15 Broadway, New York, or

WM. BINGHAM, Sr.,

No. 143 Smithfield street, near Sixth ave., Pittsburgh.

Where plans of the Cabins may be seen and Berths secured. Send for Circular.

FOR SALE—

HULL AND CABIN.

The HULL, CABIN, HOG CHAINS and CAPSTAN of the Steamboat Victor No. 4. The Hull, Cabin, &c., will be suitable for a good Wharfboat, everything in good order. For further particulars inquire of Captain FRANK MARATTA or JAMES REES. tf

TOBACCO.

BANNER

Tobacco Works.

AUSTIN & CO.,

31 Sixth Street,

LATE ST. CLAIR.

TOBACCO,

CIGARS, SNUFF, &c.,

At Wholesale and Retail.

Connecticut Seed and Havana Leaf

MADE A SPECIALTY.

☞ Give us a Call or send us an Order. TThs

CONFECTIONERY.

Barrel Pickles.

100 Barrels

PRIME BOSTON PICKLES,

"LEWIS,"

FROM 1,500 TO 2,000 IN PACKAGE,

COUNT GUARANTEED,

NOW IN STORE.

200 HALF BARRELS

SAME PACKING AND QUALITY,

TO ARRIVE AND FOR SALE BY

Reymer & Bros.,

Nos. 126, 128 and 130 Wood Street.

A Reminder!

To Debilitated Persons,

To Dyspeptics,

To Sufferers from Liver Complaint,

To those having no Appetite,

To those with Broken Down Constitutions,

To Nervous People,

To Children Wasting Away,

To any with Debilitated Digestive Organs,

OR SUFFERING WITH ANY OF THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS, WHICH INDICATE DISORDERED LIVER OR STOMACH,

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency or Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes, of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.

Hoofland's German Bitters,

A Bitters WITHOUT ALCOHOL OR SPIRITS of any kind, is Different from all others. It is composed of the pure juices, or VITAL PRINCIPLE OF ROOTS, HERBS and BARKS, (or, as medically termed, Extracts), the worthless or inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore, in one Bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medical virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principles extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist, and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire for stimulants can be induced from their use; they cannot make drunkards, and cannot, under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

Hoofland's German Tonic

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme Bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each Bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasing to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1 50 per Bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medical preparation should contain none but the best ingredients, and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound, and be benefitted by it, will most certainly be cheated.

HOOFLAND'S

German Bitters

OR

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN TONIC,

WITH

HOOFLAND'S

Podophyllin Pill

WILL CURE YOU.

They are the Greatest

Blood Purifiers

Known in the Medical world, and will eradicate diseases arising from impure blood, Debility of the Digestive Organs, or diseased Liver, in a shorter time than any other known remedies.

The Whole Supreme Court of Pennsylvania Speak for These Remedies.

Who would ask for more Dignified and Stronger Testimony?

HON. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at present Member of Congress from Philadelphia, writes:

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1867.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect, JAMES THOMPSON.

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly. GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. WM. F. ROGERS, Mayor of the City of Buffalo, New York.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, June 22, 1869.

I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters and Tonic" in my family during the past year, and can recommend them as an excellent tonic, imparting tone and vigor to the system. Their use has been productive of decidedly beneficial effects. WM. F. ROGERS.

HON. JAMES M. WOOD, ex-Mayor of Williamsport, Pa.

I take great pleasure in recommending "Hoofland's German Tonic" to any one who may be afflicted with Dyspepsia. I had the Dyspepsia so badly it was impossible to keep any food on my stomach, and I became so weak as not to be able to walk half a mile. Two bottles of Tonic effected a perfect cure. JAMES M. WOOD.

REMEMBER THAT

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

MARASMUS,

OR WASTING AWAY OF THE BODY.

REMEMBER THAT

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES

Are the medicines you require to purify the Blood, excite the torpid Liver to healthy action, and to enable you to pass safely through any hardships or exposure.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

PODOPHYLLIN,

OR

SUBSTITUTE FOR MERCURY PILLS,

TWO PILLS A DOSE.

The Most Powerful, Yet Innocent, Vegetable Cathartic known.

It is not necessary to take a handful of these Pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and Bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more powerful, acting and searching than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, cleaning it speedily from all obstructions, with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They NEVER FAIL.

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and extreme costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the Blood, strengthens the Nerves, REGULATES the Liver and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your Bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease can retain its hold, or ever assail you.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES that are so universally used and highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by Express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CHAS. M. EVANS,

PROPRIETOR,

FORMERLY C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for Sale by Druggists, Storekeepers and Medicine Dealers everywhere TThs

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IRON AND STEEL WORKS

MANUFACTURE

HORSE SHOES,

SOLID CAST STEEL

ANVILS.

ALSO,

IRON AND STEEL

OF ALL KINDS.

REESE, GRAFF & CO.,

Office at Works, Thirty-Second Street, near Penn, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co.,

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,

IRON CITY WORKS,

Corner Pike and O'Hara and Pike and Walnut Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Blast Engines;

Rolling Mill Engines;

Saw, Grist and Planing Mill Engines;

Rolling Mill and Other Machinery;

Castings, of All Descriptions.

☞ Prompt attention given to REPAIRS.

GRAFF,

HUGUS

& CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

NILES' IMPROVED

STAR RANGE,

THE IMPROVED DOUBLE OVEN

Boston Range,

COLUMBIA COOK STOVES,

NEW IMPROVED

CONFIDENCE COOK STOVES

NEW IMPROVED

HEATING STOVES,

Summer Pieces and Fenders,

ASSORTED.

THE

Fiery Furnace!

G. H. M'ELEVY'S PATENT PERFECT COMBUSTION

Fire Grate.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:

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LIBERTY STREET.

Mitchell, Stevenson & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cooking, Heating and Parlor

STOVES,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE CELEBRATED

Model Cook and Dictator,

THE ONLY PERFECT ANTI-DUST COOK STOVES IN THE MARKET.

Warehouse, No. 194 Liberty Street,

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Cor. Twenty-fourth and Railroad Sts.,

Twelfth Ward, Pittsburgh.

Rolling Mill Castings,

Blast Furnace Engines,

PLAIN AND GROOVED

CHILLED ROLLS,

SHEARS AND PUNCHES.

NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns

MILLS FOR GRINDING FIRE BRICK, IRON ORE, &c.

IRON HOUSE FRONTS

AND

WINDOW HEADS.

CASTINGS MADE OUT OF GUN IRON, WHEN ORDERED. ROLLS TURNED.

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Bollman & Bagaley

SUPERIOR WARRANTED

CHILL ROLLS,

SAND ROLLS

AND

PINIONS,

For Iron, Steel, Brass, Gold, Paper, Rubber, &c., Cast and Finished to order at Lowest Current Rates.

Phœnix Roll Foundry,

COR. LIBERTY & TWENTY-FOURTH STS.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.

A. GARRISON....JOHN B. RICKETSON....WM. HOLMES.

A GARRISON & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO BOLLMAN, GARRISON & CO.

Manufacturers of

CHILLED AND SAND

ROLLS,

Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.

ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Office and Warehouse, 209 Liberty Street.

DUNBAR IRON COMPANY.

MANUFACTURERS OF

NEUTRAL AND COLD SHORT

PIG IRON.

PITTSBURGH OFFICE: 133 WOOD ST.

LOWRIE CHILDS,

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

Furnace: Dunbar, Fayette County, Pa.

EDMUND C. PECHIN,

PRESIDENT.

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,

STEAM PUMPS.

No. 882 PENN STREET,

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E. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. | HENRY M. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

Commission Merchants and Brokers in Petroleum and its Products.

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PITTSBURGH COMMISSION HOUSE

Receives and Sells on Commission,

Dressed Hogs, Lard, Bacon, Butter, Eggs, Cheese,

GREEN and DRIED FRUITS and FARM PRODUCE.

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Office and Warehouse, 285 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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NOVELTY WORKS.

Pittsburgh Novelty Works,

FOUNDED A. D., 1833.

MOORHEAD, ADAMS & CO.,

Manufacturers of FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER

SCALES,

Janus-Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, Malleable Iron Castings, &c.

Corner of First Avenue and Grant Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Lewis, Oliver & Phillips,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Merchant Iron,

AND

HEAVY HARDWARE,

Carriage, Plow, Machine, Square Head, Bridge and Skein

BOLTS,

Nuts, Washers and Coach Screws, Harrow Teeth, Plow Handle Extension Rods, &c.

Bolts, Spikes and Wrought Iron Shapes,

For BRIDGES, DAMS, PIERS, BREAKWATER and other permanent structures made promptly at a small advance in price of iron.

FOUNDATION BOLTS FOR DAMS, with ends slit by machinery.

HOOK AND EYE SCREW AND SCREW AND STRAP HINGES.

Originators and Patentees of their new line of

WAGON HARDWARE,

Comprising Patent Wagon Box, Strap Bolts and Wrought Iron Bolster Plates, Large Head Wagon Rivets, Neck Yoke Eyes, King Bolts, Box Rods, Rubber Plates, Axle Bolts, Queen Bolts, Tongue Cap, Sand Band, Single Tree and other Labor Saving odd shapes of Iron. Send for Prices to

Lewis, Oliver & Phillips,

91 and 92 Water Street, and 114 and 116 First Avenue,

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WM. J. ANDERSON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

House Fronts,

WINDOW LINTELS AND SILLS,

Engine and Machinery

CASTINGS,

AND

CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

NO. 150 WATER STREET,

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MANUFACTURERS OF

BRIDGE IRON, PATENT SOLID ROLLED WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,

Girders, Channel Iron,

Angles, Plates, Axles,

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Western Office, 94 Dearborn street, Chicago.

☞ Lithograph of Sections furnished on application.

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BUILDERS OF

Iron and Wooden Bridges,

Wrought Iron Turn-Tables, Roofs, &c.

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Foundry and Machine Works,

27, 33, 38 AND 40 WATER STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Anderson, Maxwell & Porter,

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,

Manufacturers of PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES for Oil Wells and Saw Mills; AIR ENGINES for Agitating Oil; STEAM ENGINES for Rolling, Grist, Planing and Saw Mills; BRICK PRESSES and PORTABLE SAW MILLS, and all kinds of Machinery.

HOUSE FRONTS AND COLUMNS

CAST TO ORDER.

SASH WEIGHTS and all kinds of MACHINE CASTINGS made on short notice.

☞ Prompt attention given to Repairing.

FORT PITT

Boiler, Still and Tank Works.

Carroll & Snyder

MANUFACTURERS OF

TUBULAR DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER

Steam Boilers,

Chimneys, Britches,	Oil Stills, Oil Tanks,
Fire Beds, Ash Pans,	Settling Pans,
Steam Pipe, Salt Pans,	Agitators, Condensers
Iron Bridges,	Prison Doors,
Steam Boilers,	Gasometers.

Office and Works: Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Penna.

☞ Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

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IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

Coleman, Rahm & Co

MANUFACTURERS OF

The "DUQUESNE" and "X L" Brands of Iron, CUT NAILS and SPIKES, SPRING and PLOW STEEL. All kinds IRON and STEEL for Agricultural Machines.

CARRIAGE, BUGGY AND WAGON

SPRINGS AND AXLES.

Office and Works: SIXTEENTH STREET and ALLEGHENY RIVER, PITTSBURGH.

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IRON WORKS.

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BUILDERS OF

LIGHT LOCOMOTIVES,

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ROBSON, CAMPBELL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHAIN CABLES, CRANE CHAINS,

REEL CHAINS, DRILL CHAINS, TRACE CHAINS and CHAINS of every description. Also Manufacturers of the BEST QUALITY COKE and LIME.

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OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID,

ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA and

AQUA AMMONIA.

Office, No. 15 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

PROPOSALS FOR

Public Printing and Binding.

Notice is hereby given that Sealed Proposals for the Public Printing and Binding for the State of Pennsylvania, for the term of Three Years, from the 1st day of July, 1871, will be received by the Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives, from this date to the FOURTH TUESDAY of January, 1871, in compliance with the act of Assembly entitled: "An Act in relation to Public Printing," approved 9th April, 1856; said Proposals to be accompanied with Bonds, with approved security, for the faithful performance of the work, as required by the act of 25th February, 1862, entitled: "A further supplement to an act in relation to Public Printing," approved the 9th day of April, 1856.

F. JORDAN,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Harrisburg, January 2d, 1871.

B. C. LEVI,

(Successor to Moorhead & Co.)

STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD AGENT,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Office: No. 20 FOURTH ST., LOUISVILLE, KY

B. C. LEVI.

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c.—Bovard, Rose & Co.
Boarding—[illegible]
Dissolution Notice—McElroy, Dickson & Co.
To Soldiers—R. F. [illegible]
Statement—Manufacturers' and Merchants' Insurance Company.
Building for Rent—D. C. Irish.
Servant Girl Wanted—203 Center avenue.
Notice—Central Board of Education.
Opera House—Chapman Sisters, Monday, January 23.
Engine for Sale—John M. Cooper & Co.
Organ Wanted—Organ, Commercial office.
Nixon House, Alliance, Ohio.
Crackers, Biscuit, Jumbles, &c.—S. S. Marvin.
Shelled Corn—Hitchcock, McCreery & Co.
Steam Hammers—Ferris & Miles.
National Insurance Company of Allegheny.
Meeting—Shamburg Petroleum Co.
Belting and Hose for Sale—[illegible] McKee & Co.
New 7-30 Gold Loan—Jay Cooke & Co.
Rolling Mills at Auction—F. W. Bennett & Co.
Property for Sale—John C. Steele.
Drug and Merchandise Brokers—J. J. Bender & Co.
Mortgage Investments—W. N. Howard.
India Ale—Joshua Rhodes.
Burnett's Cocoaine.
Conveyancing—W. N. Howard.
Feathers—F. G. Craighead.
Statement—Allemania Fire Insurance Co.
Clarion Star Brick—Star Fire Brick Co.
The Pilgrim—Academy of Music.
Mercantile Library Lecture—Wendell Phillips, Jan'y 19.
Opera House—Under the Gas Light.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Academy of Music—The Pilgrim.
Fair and Festival—Eighth U. P. Church.
Orphans' Fair—Basement of St. Paul's Cathedral.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Standard Sheetings—McElroy, Dickson & Co.
Upholsterers—E. Edmundson & Son.
Bankers—N. Holmes & Sons.
Real Estate Bought and Sold—W. N. Howard.

The city of Milwaukee wished to remove a wharf built upon a block adjacent to Milwaukee river, which was claimed by one Yates as his private property, but which the corporation deemed an obstruction to navigation. The case was taken to the United States Supreme Court, which decided against the city, holding that the owner of a lot on a navigable river has a right to build a wharf or pier out to the waters navigable in fact; and that in this case there is no evidence of dedication. The order is that the court below issue an injunction against the city and its contractor, as prayed for, provided that the city shall be at liberty, for the improvement of the river, to take possession of the wharf upon making just compensation therefor.

A London letter of the 31st of December says: "Certainly the season so far has been extraordinary, and I am more strongly reminded of an old-fashioned American winter than I have ever before been since my sojourn in this country. During several winters we have not seen a solitary flake of snow, but now for several days the ground has been covered to a depth of several inches, so that there is absolutely good sleighing in the most public streets, or, rather, would be, if people here ever used sleighs. As yet there is no indication of any abatement, and a few days more of such weather must inevitably freeze the Thames, an occurrence that has not been known by the last two generations."

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters, January 18, 1871.

Anderson, Geo. H., Harrisburg, Pa.	1
Reed, John V., Bedford, Pa.	9

OBITUARY.

Hon. H. M. Brackenridge.

This aged and distinguished citizen expired yesterday, at the residence of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. P. S. Brackenridge, No. 65 Grant street. He was born in this city in 1786, and lived to the ripe age of eighty-four. At the early age of seven years he was sent to St. Genevieve, La., to learn the French language. On leaving school he pursued the study of law, and at the age of twenty years he was admitted to practice in Somerset, Mayrland. In 1811 he went to the South, descending the Ohio and Mississippi in a keelboat, as this was before the era of steamboating. He soon after received the appointment of Deputy Attorney General for the Territory of Orleans, afterwards organized as the State of Louisiana. The next year he was made District Judge, being then only twenty-three. This obliged him to learn the Spanish language and laws. During the war of 1812 he corresponded with the government, giving them valuable information, and afterwards wrote a history of the war, which was translated into French and Italian. He took an active part, in conjunction with Mr. Clay, in behalf of the acknowledgement of the independence of the South American Republics. Beside other productions, he wrote a pamphlet under the name of an "American," addressed to Mr. Monroe, then President, which was republished in England and France, and being supposed to express the views of the American government, was replied to by the Duke of San Carlos, the Spanish Minister. He was named on the commission to the South American republics, which sailed in the frigate Congress, in 1817, and on his return published his "Voyage to South America," which was said by Humboldt to contain an "extraordinary mass of information." He entered Florida in 1821, with General Jackson, to whom his acquaintance with the French and Spanish languages and usages recommended him, and in that year was appointed Judge of the Western District, which office he held for ten years. Removing, in 1832, to this city, he became an active politician, and in 1840 was elected to Congress, and the following year was named a Commissioner under the treaty with Mexico. He subsequently wrote largely on political affairs, and published, among other works, "A History of the Western Insurrection," commonly known as the "Whisky Insurrection," which is a most valuable contribution to our historical literature. In his later years he had written many papers on various subjects, and had collected an immense mass of facts connected with our local history which will prove exceedingly valuable and important. The deceased was a son of Hugh Henry Brackenridge, a native of Scotland, who emigrated to this country with his father at the early age of five years, and fitted himself for college while working on a farm in the interior of this State. He studied divinity, was a chaplain in the Continental army, relinquished the pulpit for the bar, edited for a time the "United States Magazine" in Philadelphia, and coming to Pittsburgh in 1781, participated with Gallatin in the "whisky insurrection." In 1799 he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of this State, which position he held till his death. He was a fine scholar and elegant writer, and his son seemed to have inherited much of the literary skill and ability of his eminent father.

The remains will be interred on Friday, at Tarentum, on the Allegheny river, where the Judge had resided for many years.

NEW CITY MAPS.

A Great Desideratum to be Supplied.

For some time past, Mr. G. W. [illegible], of Philadelphia, one of the most skillful civil engineers in the country, has been engaged in preparing maps of all the wards in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and also of [illegible] He is assisted by Mr. M. E. Converse, of New York, who has had large experience in the publication of maps, and who attends to the business management. The work has progressed very satisfactorily, and a large number of the maps have already been completed. Some of these we have examined, and find them entirely accurate, so far as our knowledge of the localities extends. These maps will be published in large atlas form, handsomely bound, and when completed the book will contain about forty maps, showing each piece of property, with the name of the owner. All the streets, alleys, railways, public places, etc., will be distinctly marked. These gentlemen have published, with marked success, similar maps of several Eastern cities, which have given great satisfaction. We may state that Mr. H. J. Moore, City Engineer of this city, and Mr. Charles Davis, holding a similar position in Allegheny, have indorsed the accuracy of these maps, and commend the work. The atlas will be sold on subscription only, at ten dollars per copy. Mr. Converse can be seen at No. 92 Diamond street.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Man Killed by Being Struck with the End of a Rope.

We learn from ex-Mayor Blackmore the following particulars of an accident which occurred at McKeesport Tuesday evening, resulting in the death of Mr. Eli Miller: Mr. Blackmore had a number of coal-boats at Webster which he desired to have run down to McKeesport in order to get them out during the present rise, and Miller, with several other hands, were employed to run them down. They arrived at McKeesport with the boats after considerable difficulty Tuesday evening, and in endeavoring to tie the boats up, which was a dangerous undertaking, owing to the swiftness of the current. Mr. Miller went ashore with the cable, and had passed it round the "snubbing post" twice, but the force of the stream was so great that the "hitch" was not sufficient to check the boats. The cable slipped from Mr. Miller's hand, and was jerked from the post with such force that the end of it struck him on the side of the head and killed him instantly. The deceased is about thirty years of age, and has been in Mayor Blackmore's employ for several years. He resided at Webster, Westmoreland county, where he leaves a widow and four children.

The Coroner had not received notice of the accident up to a late hour last evening.

THE FUGITIVE WIFE.

She Proves Her Integrity and is Discharged.

We have already noticed the efforts of Mr. Reimann, of Cincinnati, to secure the arrest of his wife Charlotte, whom he supposed to have fled to this city, after having stolen one thousand dollars of his money. As has been stated, the runaway was arrested in New York, and the money found in her possession. On Monday she was taken before Justice Dowling, of the Police Court, when she stated that the money was her own, and even if she had stolen it, it was not pretended that it belonged to any one but her husband. She exhibited some legal shrewdness in this way of putting it, and the magistrate said if her statement was correct he would certainly discharge her, but in the meantime he would hold her to await the arrival of her husband. Mr. Reimann arrived before his wife had left the court, and stated that she had been enticed away by a Cincinnati doctor named Leif. Her husband seemed anxious to induce her to return home, but she refused to have anything whatever to do with him. An investigation proved Mrs. Reimann to be a woman of integrity, and she was discharged and the money returned to her. She has probably been more sinned against than sinning.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Drover Dangerously Injured.

Yesterday, about noon, an accident of a serious (it may be fatal) nature occurred below the outer depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad. A drover named Gardner, belonging to Springfield, Illinois, who had a lot of cattle standing in cars on the track, jumped off a car, and was engaged in "stirring up" a beef that he feared would be injured by being tramped upon. While thus engaged, a freight engine backed down on the track on which he stood, and before he was aware of his danger he was struck and knocked off the track. He was severely cut about the head and face, and was injured internally. He was placed on a street car, taken down to Tenth street, and from thence conveyed to the Union Depot, where he remained until three o'clock, when he was removed to a hotel in East Liberty. He was very dangerously injured, and complained most of an injury to the spine.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A Man Garroted and Relieved of $165.

Between one and two o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. J. Dickey, a steamboat pilot, was attacked and robbed of $165—all the money he had with him. He was passing down Wood street toward the wharf, and just as he arrived at the corner of Third avenue three men came up behind him, one of them threw his arm round Mr. Dickey's neck, in the regular garroting style, and held him while the others "went through" his pockets. After securing his pocket-book they released their victim and ran away.

Mr. Dickey gave the alarm as soon as he could recover his speech after the severe choking he had received, and the thieves were pursued but without success.

The locality in which this affair occurred is becoming notorious of late, and should be carefully watched by the police.

Nilsson—Kellogg—Dare.

Max Strakosch a few days ago, says a western journal, gave a flat and unequivocal denial to the report that Mlle. Nilsson became exasperated in New York, while attending a concert at which Miss Kellogg sung. The Singer Sewing Machine has gained for itself a greater and more lasting popularity than all the above as a singer, because every family can have one, and listen to it sing as it sews. Straw & Morton, 20 Sixth street, sell them. Call and see them.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

A novel "forcible entry" case was tried in this Court yesterday—James Ward alleging that Philip Busing and his wife Philomena had entered his dwelling against his remonstrance, and acted in a very disorderly manner. The verdict was not guilty, prosecutor to pay costs.

WOULD NOT CONTEND.

Georgiana Roberts was called to answer a charge of keeping a house of evil repute on Tenth street, on oath of R. Watson. Georgiana did not wish to go into an investigation, and plead *nolo contendere*. Sentence deferred.

NUISANCE.

Robert Bigham, Road Supervisor in the First precinct of Scott township was charged with maintaining a nuisance—or, in other words, with neglecting to repair that part of the road from the Union township line to the Washington pike. J. V. Rowland was the prosecutor. A judgment of *non pros.* was entered.

ACQUITTED.

Mary Schlupp, charged with the larceny of fifty-five dollars from Wm. Kountz, was acquitted.

Wm. Farley, of Manchester, charged with adultery, etc., on oath of Catharine Johnston, was acquitted, the prosecution failing to appear.

PLEAD GUILTY.

James Audepath, Jr., plead *nolle contendere* to a charge of assault and battery, Cornelius Reddy prosecutor. Sentence deferred.

Jane Thomas appeared as prosecutrix in a case against Decimus Lewis and John Watkins on an indictment for larceny. Lewis plead guilty and Watkins was not on hand. Sentence deferred.

FERGUSON AGAIN.

The third indictment against D. R. Ferguson, which charges him with assisting in swindling a tax collector out of some $1,800 tax funds, was called yesterday, but his counsel put in a plea of former acquittal. The Court ordered the case on the argument list, for the purpose of having the point argued before a full bench.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

Henry Weisner,
Robert Porter,
Amos Maitland,
J. D. Woods and Nixon,
John D. Woods,
Robert Woods,
Patrick McLaughlin,
G. W. Lentz,
John Luffy,
Thomas Rogers,
Napoleon Shipley,
Charles Lutz,
Joseph Stills,

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of Shaffer vs. O'Brien, reported previously, occupied the attention of the court through the greater part of the day. The jury will be charged to-day.

John Mohr and Elizabeth, his wife, vs. Chas. L. Landgraf. An action for slander. It was claimed that defendant had damaged Mrs. Mohr's character by alleging that she had an illegitimate child. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

10. Lenz vs. Keller.
14. Dicken for use vs. Weidman.
246. Boyers vs. Gunnison,
17. Wilcox vs. Reed.
81. (Old List.) Murphy vs. Lawrence.
22. Herleby & Johnston vs. Hatch.
23. Herleby & Johnston vs. Hatch.
24. Herleby & Johnston vs. Hatch.
31. Roe vs. Greer & Boyd.
32. Anderson & Sons vs. Crawford et al.
35. Seitz et ux. vs. J. H. Jones.
36. Seitz et ux. vs. A. B. Jones.
37. Fritz vs. Knox.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

The malpractice case of Kilgallon vs. Dr. Huey is still on trial in this Court. A verdict will probably be rendered to-day.

Judge Stowe is still engaged on the Sawyer and McGinniss ejectment cases, taken up on Thursday of last week.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

The new steps leading from Second avenue to the top of Boyd's Hill have been completed.

A quarry of good building stone has been discovered on Reed street, which is being graded.

Webster avenue is being graded from Roberts to Arthur streets.

Peter McLaughlin made information before Alderman Herron, yesterday, against James Reddy for surety of the peace. A warrant was issued.

Margarett Lallie was arrested yesterday on a process issued by the Clerk of Courts, and committed to jail in default of payment of costs.

Mayor Brush committed four of his customers to jail yesterday morning, and Mayor Callow committed two.

Michael McGand, the notorious individual a notice of whose arrest we published yesterday, after a hearing before the Mayor yesterday morning, was fined $50 and costs.

Officers Berger and Stokel each made information, yesterday, charging Lewis Winters with assault and battery, and warrants have been issued for his arrest.

The Frohsinn Society give a grand soiree this evening at Turner Hall, and from the character of the men who have the matter in charge a grand and jovial time may be anticipated.

H. D. McGaw, Esq., of this city, is lecturing on temperance in the different villages in Jefferson county this week. Mr. McGaw is an efficient speaker, and is doing good service in a good cause.

James Leihn, son of Peter Leihn, a boy about eight years old, while playing on the side-walk in front of his father's dwelling, on Sixteenth street, yesterday, fell and fractured his leg. Dr. Ahl was summoned, and reduced the fracture.

Maria Eberhart made information before Alderman O'Donnell, yesterday, charging her husband, Joseph Eberhart, with aggravated assault and battery, alleging that he struck her on the head with an iron poker. A warrant was issued.

John W. Patterson, Esq., crier of the courts, has been appointed Deputy Fire Marshal for Allegheny county. He will have charge of a district on the South side of the Monongahela, embracing Temperanceville, Allentown and other south side boroughs.

Some mean, contemptible scoundrel entered the hall of Mr. N. Seible's house, on Eighth street, Tuesday night, and stole an overcoat. Officer Cupples recovered the coat at a pawn shop yesterday morning.

Gabriel Kelley, the man who was arrested a few evenings since with a wheelbarrow load of pike pole sockets, was yesterday sent to the Work House for sixty days. The sockets were identified by Mr. Ennis, but he refused to prosecute.

R. W. Close is charged on oath of L. H. Adler, before Alderman McMasters, with appropriating a box of segars to his own use which had been left in his possession for safe keeping. A warrant was issued for his arrest on a charge of larceny by bailee.

The steamer Elisha Bennett, on her downward trip Tuesday night, collided with the towboat George Roberts, just above the Birmingham Bridge, tearing the wheel off the latter, and completely disabling her. The guard of the Bennett was considerably damaged, but she left for Brownsville last evening.

David Pancost and C. D. Harvey, fish mongers, got into a quarrel yesterday, during which, it is alleged, Pancost struck Harvey and knocked him down. Alderman Neubert was appealed to and issued his warrant for the arrest of Pancost.

The Allegheny County Medical Society have elected the following officers: President, Dr. E. A. Wood; [illegible] Recording Secretary, [illegible] Assistant Recording Secretary, [illegible] Corresponding Secretary, Dr. [illegible] N. McDonald; Censor, [illegible]

[illegible] of Union township, made information before Alderman McMasters yesterday, charging [illegible] Gifford and James Neeld, with forcible entry and detainer. He alleges that the accused came to his residence and by force ejected him and took possession, which they still retain and refuse to give up. A warrant was issued.

Jenny Pope made information before Alderman Strain yesterday, charging William White with disorderly conduct. She resides at No. 7 Tunnel street, and she alleges that the accused accompanied by several other persons, came to her premises and broke open her door. A warrant was issued for the arrest of White.

Thomas Murphy and Jerry Foley were arrested in the Eleventh ward on Tuesday night for disorderly conduct, and after the payment of a fine of five dollars each yesterday morning were discharged. Subsequently Mr. Thomas Graham made information before the Mayor, charging Murphy and Foley with malicious mischief. Murphy was arrested and locked up, and the officers are looking for Foley.

Michael Doyle, the man who committed the felonious assault and battery in the Twelfth ward, a notice of which we published yesterday, made information before Alderman Taylor yesterday charging Anna McLaughlin, the woman he assaulted, with assault and battery, alleging that she struck him with a mallet. He has not been heard of since by the police.

Edward Harkins, a vender of whiskey in Braddock's Fields, is charged before Mayor Brush, on oath of Wm. Speer, with assault and battery. William alleges that Edward came to him and asked him if he would sign a petition to prohibit the granting of licenses in that district, and when he expressed a willingness to do so the accused knocked him down.

Company B, of the Irish Battalion, held an election at their armory, in Oakland Hall, on Tuesday evening, which resulted in the election of the following officers:

Trustees—Dr. E. Donnelly, Captain C. E. McCloskey and Owen Nary.
Financial Secretary—Frank McGuire.
Recording Secretary—C. O'Donnell.
Conductor—Alex. Drain.

Morgan Layton, residing on Clark street, this city, was severely injured on the Monongahela wharf yesterday morning. He was thrown from a wagon loaded with freight for one of the steamers, and the wheels passed over his leg, dislocating the ankle joint and fracturing both bones of the leg below the knee. He was at once removed to the Monongahela House, where his injuries were properly attended to, and he was then taken to his residence.

Louis Winters, a butcher, doing business in the Twelfth ward, while on his way home a few nights since was attacked by two police officers, as he alleges, without cause or provocation and beaten over the head with maces in a shameful manner. He was then taken to the Seventeenth ward lock-up where he was detained all night and the next morning was fined twenty-five dollars and costs on a charge of disorderly conduct. Mr. Winters, we learn, has since made information before Alderman Johnson, charging officers Berger and Stokel with aggravated assault and battery.

Henry Goldstein was arrested yesterday and taken before Alderman Strain on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses. Goldstein is a jewelry peddler, and in order to do business without capital it is his custom to go to the jewelry shops at which he deals and take out goods with the promise to return them if not sold in a specified time. Since the first of February he has obtained goods from one firm on these conditions to the amount of $371 29, which he has failed to return or pay for. He was committed to jail for a hearing.

Charles Beamish, an employee at the Fort Pitt Works, went to work yesterday morning as usual, and about eight o'clock some of the men in the works saw him fall on the floor. They ran to him, thinking that he had been injured in some way, and on reaching him found that he was dying. A physician was summoned immediately, but before his arrival the man was dead. It is thought he died of heart disease. Beamish had been employed at the Fort Pitt Works for over fifteen years. He resided on Cherry street, Allegheny, and leaves a widow and several children. The coroner had not been notified of his death at six o'clock last evening.

The Gospel of a Good Home.

The *Real Estate Register*, in commenting on the homestead scheme of the Co-operative Life Insurance Company, puts its conclusions in a nutshell as follows. It says: "The mere statement of these leading features is enough to commend this enterprise to the warmest sympathies of every lover of his kind, and to every believer in the 'Gospel of a good home,' but, as presented in the pamphlet issued by the company, it is equally commended to believers in 'fifteen per cent.' That it will exactly meet a heretofore unsatisfied want of many of our most worthy citizens, or that it will be exceedingly profitable to the stockholders, cannot be doubted."

We are much gratified to hear that the stock is being rapidly and liberally taken by the right kind of men. Quite a number, we are informed, are taking as much as a hundred shares (ten thousand dollars) each. Those who have not yet subscribed, should remember, that to be voted at the coming election stock should be subscribed before Saturday.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record yesterday, in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county:

Catharine Metz to Charles Metz, October 1, 1869; 20 by 114 feet 8 inches on Thirteenth street, Birmingham, with buildings $1,500
John Miller to Anton Hillein, January 17, 1871; 60 acres and 48 perches of land in Sewickley township, with buildings $4,500
E. T. Cassidy to Paul Boll, January 2, 1871; lot No. 142 in plan of lots laid out by R. Robb, Trustee, in Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh $650
E. F. Cassidy to Charles Schuck, December 1, 1870; lot No. 140 in plan of lots laid out by R. Robb, Trustee, in Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh $650
E. F. Cassidy to Frank Lenz, January 2, 1871; lot No. 141 in plan of lots laid out by R. Robb, Trustee, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh $600
Ewing Walker to Isaac Walker, Jr., March 21, 1867; 5 acres and 100 perches of land in Robinson township $600
Ewing Walker to Isaac Walker, Jr., January 10, 1871; the ½ part of 41 acres and 120 perches of land in North Fayette township, with buildings $1,250
Henry Suimeyer to C. F. Schrader, November 15, 1870; 22½ by 129½ feet on Juniata street, Allegheny City, with buildings $1,100
George E. Peebles to Oliver C. Camp, January 14, 1871; lots Nos. 96, 97, 98 and 99, in Park Place, plan of lots of G. E. Peebles, Twenty-second ward, Pittsburgh $1,200
Hiram Fulton to J. H. Baker, December 29, 1870; 70 by 50 feet on Fifth street, in the borough of McKeesport $345
Thomas A. Mellon to Nancy J. Ludwick, December 8, 1870; lots Nos. 161 and 162 in T. A. Mellon's plan of lots, Homewood, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburg $500
Deleos Platt to Michael Hargan, January 17, 1871; 50 by 150 feet on Braddock street, Pittsburgh, with buildings $2,750

BUTLER—PITTSBURGH.

Opening of the Butler Branch Railroad.

Grand Excursion from Butler to Pittsburgh.

History of the Enterprise—Description of the Road—Its Principal Stations—Gala Day in Butler—The Old Pittsburgh Pike Superseded by the Iron Highway—The Stage Coach Abandoned for the Railway Car—A New Era in the History of Butler County.

The opening of a railroad is an important event, not only to the immediate district traversed by the iron line of communication, but to the country at large. The opening of the Western Division or Butler branch of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad is regarded as an event of vast importance, not only by the citizens of Butler and vicinity, but by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the citizens and capitalists of Western Pennsylvania, as it opens up a country that heretofore has been entirely undeveloped, and of which comparatively little has been known. It also brings the people of this section of country into closer and more intimate relations with the city of Pittsburgh, which means of communication cannot but be regarded as a happy consummation.

The people of Butler hail the completion and opening of the road as a new era in the history of the county, forming, as it does, another connecting link in the chain of railroads now owned and so successfully operated by the Pennsylvania Central Company, and furnishing the people of Butler county a continuous route east and west.

It is no wonder then that such unbounded enthusiasm, as has been manifested by the people of Butler, for the past two weeks, should exist. Ever since the road commenced building, it has engrossed the attention of the people of that vicinity, who had years ago realized that the "old stage line" was at least a decade, if not a generation, behind the age. As the road approached completion, and especially within the past two weeks, the enthusiasm has rapidly increased, and nothing else has been talked about.

THE EXCURSION.

The opening excursion was projected by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, (an organization which never does anything by "halves,") and an agreement made to furnish the cars, &c., provided the citizens of Butler would arrange and manage the excursion. In accordance therewith the following gentlemen, citizens of Butler, were chosen as the committee: Messrs. Edwin Lyon, W. A. Lowry, Hugh Morrison, Jno. S. Campbell, R. P. Scott and Jno. H. Negley.

Invitations to the number of three hundred were issued to various parties residing in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Butler and vicinity, and Wednesday, January 18th, fixed as "celebration day," or rather "gala day," for the people of Butler. And truly the day was a most auspicious one for Butler, witnessing as it did, for the first time in its history, the passage of a train of cars from its town, destined for the Iron City, and which, taking the shortest route, could be reached in three and one-half hours, while nearly a whole day is required to go the same distance by stage.

A number of persons complied with the invitation, setting forth that persons from the city desiring to join the excursion at Butler, could do so by taking the cars of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad at Allegheny City, on Tuesday afternoon, January 17, and go to Freeport, where an excursion train would be in waiting to convey them to Butler. Among those on the train were: John M. Sullivan, Esq., Internal Revenue Collector 23d District, Dr. George Purviance, of Pittsburgh, members of the city press, and others. A ride of a little over an hour brought the party to their destination, the junction of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad with the Butler branch.

The point where the junction is made is at McConeghy and Helmbold's distillery, on the west side of Buffalo creek, the town of Freeport lying on the opposite side.

When the express train had stopped, Conductor Scott blandly informed his passengers that "the first close connection would now be made on the Butler road," and the brakemen on the latter road, Harvey McAnulty, and Joseph Gray, cried out to the excurtionists as they left the express, "This way for the Butler branch." The announcement was made with evident pride, and with as much care as if they had been accustomed to making it for years.

The train upon which the party rode had already made one trip to Butler, during the afternoon, taking up five cars, for the excursion on Wednesday. Only one car was attached to the train on Tuesday evening. The engine, No. 223, had been on the road about three days, having been repaired and overhauled, and assigned to service on the Butler branch; and the engineer, Jackson Adams, and the fireman, Wallace Eldricks, had, with this brief knowledge of the line, obtained a good idea how to regulate the speed on the down trip from Butler in the afternoon.

Mr. Adams ran the train into Freeport in one hour and eight minutes—distance twenty-one miles—and be a new engineer on a new road. Mr. George M. Thompson was conductor.

Mr. Antes Snyder, at present the General Superintendent of the Road, with headquarters at Freeport, joined the party at Freeport, and the down train from Blairsville, brought the following gentlemen: Mr. John Scott, ex-Sheriff, of Parker's Landing, Hon. Wm. M. Stewart, of Indiana, and Maj. S. S. Jamison, of Saltsburg, Indiana county. At 4:20 P. M., the train having taken on several boxes of provisions for Wednesday night at Butler, started off.

HISTORY OF THE ROAD.

In the year 1854, Major S. S. Jamison, mentioned above, being then in the Pennsylvania Legislature, introduced and had passed an act incorporating the Northwestern Railroad Company of Pennsylvania, which authorized the construction of a railroad from Blairsville, on the Pennsylvania Railroad to the junction of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, thence to Allegheny by way of Freeport, and *via* the latter place to Butler and New Castle. Under the provisions of this act, the Northwestern Railway Company began operations, and very nearly finished the line between Blairsville and the junction of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. Major Jamison had the contract for the masonry of the big bridge at Saltsburg, and also for the building of two miles of the road, near Saltsburg.

While the work was progressing on this end, some heavy cutting was done on section seventeen of the line, between Butler and Freeport, and a very considerable amount of work had been done on the line west of Butler, on the proposed extension to New Castle. Financial difficulty had all the time been staring the company in the face, but they plodded on until they were finally compelled to cease operations. It was intended, at the time of the incorporation of the company, to make the road a connecting link of a uniform gauge of four feet eight inches through from Philadelphia to St. Louis.

Notwithstanding the grading, masonry, and a greater part of the bridging had been done, between Blairsville and the Junction, when the Company failed, the project was abandoned and allowed to remain in a dormant state for a long time, when the bondholders sold out the road and organized a new Company, called the "Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company." They then surrendered the Northwestern Company's bonds, and took stock in the new Company. The controlling share of the stock of the Company was afterwards purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who constructed the road under the supervision of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The right to construct the road from Butler to New Castle still exists, and it is expected that at no distant day it will be constructed.

The building of the road between Blairsville and the Junction was begun in 1863 and completed in 1865. The branch to Allegheny, *via* Freeport, was completed in 1866.

THE BUTLER BRANCH.

The completion of this branch was at once seriously agitated, and in the fall of 1869 the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, convinced of the practicability of the enterprise, began its construction, and in January, 1871, we find it completed—scarcely a year for the building of a railroad twenty-one miles long, and costing $650,000, or over $30,000 per mile. It is not yet entirely completed to the depot in Butler, but a few weeks will suffice to bring the cars directly up to the depot.

The original survey made for the road went up the north side of the creek for perhaps a mile and a quarter, and then crossed; but, in the summer of 1869 a new survey was made, and a change to the other side directed. To be exact, it is 20 94-100 miles long, the distance by stage being 18 miles.

Leaving the junction, the road winds around an abrupt curve, and soon transports the passenger into a section of country, wild, romantic, and picturesque indeed. Now the train dashes into a deep cut; then, suddenly emerging into an open stretch, keeps puffing along, crossing steep embankments, shooting around sharp curves, scaling the edges of deep declivities, finally begins to ascend the steep grade encountered in coming up to the summit.

Thus sped the train until at length the shrill whistle of the engine indicated our approach toward the precincts of the staid old town of Butler, and announced the arrival of the first passenger train over the Butler Railroad. The time made was two hours, the engineer running at slow speed in order to allow the excursionists an opportunity to see the "country." The puffing and snorting of the engine as it dashed up the valleys of the Big Buffalo and the Little Buffalo, and as it sped over the summit and down to Butler, excited no little attention on the way, and the few houses that lay along the meanderings of the creek were alive with excitement as the train whirled by them, and gave expression to their joy by waving of handkerchiefs, &c.

STATION HOUSES, ETC.

There are three station houses along the road at present—at Sarver's, Saxon and Delano. The agents at these stations are what are styled second rate agents,—that is: the station houses are put up by them for their own private use, and for the accommodation of the company's business. All are commodious buildings, and will fully accommodate the business.

The station at Butler is brick, and thirty feet wide by one hundred and fifty feet long, and one story high. It is not quite finished yet.

There is also a brick engine house at Butler, sufficiently large to accommodate two engines, and also a turn-table and brick water station. There is also a frame engine house and turn-table at Freeport. The Company own about five acres of ground in Butler.

There are 1,960 tons of iron, 50,000 cross-ties, and 5,000 splice-bars and joints in the road.

COURT ADJOURNED.

The celebration happened in court week, an occasion when there are many strangers in the town. Judge McGuffin, on petition of members of the bar, and others, adjourned the Court on Monday morning, to meet again Thursday morning, that all might have an opportunity to meet and congratulate friends, and join in the general jubilee.

LIST OF INVITED GUESTS.

The following is a list of guests invited by the Committee of Invitation, and it is indicative of the interest felt in the event, that the great majority of those invited were present and participated:

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

J. Edgar Thompson,
George B. Roberts,
H. W. Gwinner,
H. J. Lombaert,
T. T. Firth,
Thos. R. Davis,
T. A. Scott,
Wm. J. Howard,
Jos. Lesley,
Edmund Smith,
S. G. Lewis,
George M. Taylor.

PITTSBURGH.

Brush, J. M., (Mayor)
Cochran, A. J.,
Collier, F. H.,
Case, General G. W.,
Brown, A. M.,
Blakeley, Archibald,
Bayne, T. M.,
Barr, James H.,
Brigham, C. D.,
Bennett, J. L.,
Campbell, T. C.,
Carson, John,
Brackinridge, Hon. H. M.,
Scott, John A.,
Neeley, John,
Creighton, J. McC.,
Dispatch,
Leader,
Walker, John,
Purviance, S. A.,
Purviance, Wm.,
Schoyer, S.,
Morrison, J. S.,
Sullivan, J. Q. A.,
Shaw, T. W.,
Hay, A. B.,
Guyer, S. H.,
McCandless, H. W.,
Shiras, Harry,
Roe, C. O.
Cratty, J. H.,
McCullough, J. N.,
Layng, J. D.,
Lawrence, J. J.,
Sterrit, Hon. J. P.,
Stowe, Hon. E. H.,
Hampton, M.,
Kirkpatrick, Hon. J. M.,
Gross, A. H.,
Oliver, H. W.,
Moore, H. J.,
McGowan, H. J.,
Fleming, Hugh,
McGee, Wm.,
Pitcairn, Robert,
Commercial,
Chronicle,
Purviance, Dr. George,
McQuistion, J. R.,
Marshall, T. M.,
Hampton, J. H.,
Phillips, Col. Wm.,
Morrison, John W.,
Purvis, Dr. W.,
Slagel, Major J.,
Shiras, George,
Hall, John,
McCandless, C.,
Robb, C. W.,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Callow, A. P. [Mayor,]
McBrier, James,
Slack, Alfred,
Davis, Charles,
Porter, William,
McFerron, D.,
Myler, John,
Rodgers, W. B.,
Park, James, Jr.,
Paul, William, Jr.,
Megraw, Thomas,
Stewart, Samuel,
Huselton, W. S.,
Walker, D. S.,
Sullivan, J. M.,
Kirker, J. W.

FRANKLIN.

McCalmont, Gen. A. B.,
McNair, W. B.,
Ash Isaac,
Snowdon, George,
Snowdon, Gus,
Irvin, S. P.,
Brenin., Maj., Jas.,

PARKERS' LANDING.

Adams, M. S.,
Allen, R. B.,
Chalfant, Capt.,
Scott, John, Esq.,
Scott, J. C.,
Wilson, Clark,
Shirley, J. T.,

KITTANNING.

Golden, R. S.

FREEPORT.

Gillespie, J. T.,
McConegley, James,
Marks, Samuel,
Robertson, Rev. R. B.,
Roessing, A.,

ALTOONA.

Cassatt, A. Jr.,
Heizmann, T. I.,
Riley, John,
Dripps, Isaac.

BLAIRSVILLE.

Boyd, Scott,
Neilson, Robert,
Ranson, Wm.,
Richey, W. C.,
Street, C. B.,
Steward, W. M.

BRADY'S BEND.

Haines, John H.,
Slack, Col W.,
Steward, J. N.,
Smith, Perry,
Wallace, Dr. R. S.,
Young, Col. Samuel.

HOMER.

Bird, C. M.

EBENSBURG.

Collins, Thomas.

DRIFTWOOD.

Williams, David.

BUTLER COUNTY.

Amandas, Rev.,
Anderson, C. E.,
Breckinridge W. O.
Bard, J. T.
Barclay C. S.
Brugh Rev. W. I.
Burton Wm.
Burtner Jeff.
Bredin, James,
Black, W. H.,
Breden, E. M.,
Berg, H. J.,
Boyd, W. S.,
Bauers, George,
Bickel, Philip,
Beibl, Peter,
Berg, John,
Brandon, Wash.,
Campbell, W. C.,
Dodds, W. W.,
Duffy, Charles,
Dougherty, John,
Dunlap, James,
Doyle, Rev.,
Dieffenbacher, Dr. S.,
Denny, Daniel,
Eyth, Frank,
Etzel, G.,
Eastman, F. M.,
Ekas, Adam,
Ferrero, Eugene,
Fennel, Peter,
Fullerton, Hugh,
Frazier, George T.,
Frederick, George,
Farnsworth, Isaac,
Heineman, H. C.,
Haney, John,
Haslett, Wm.,
Harvey, Alexander,
Harvey, R. S.,
Hetseigesser, Robert,
Hanlen, Joseph,
Jamison, Rev. W. H.,
Jack, Benjamin,
Johnston, T. C.,
Kingsbury, C. O.,
Kerr, Samuel,
Keister, John,
Kopp, John,
Keck, Jacob,
Koch, Charles,
McCullough, A. W.,
McAboy, R. C.,
McGuffin, Hon. L. L.,
Marshall, Samuel,
McJunkin, Hon. E.,
McCandless, Charles,
Mitchell, L. Z.,
McQuistion, Lev.,
Mechling, Joseph,
Mitchell, John,
McBride, George,
McNees, T. W.,
McQuistion, John P.,
Miller, George,
McJunkin, James T.,
McNair, Thomas,
Maurhoff, Wm.,
Osborne, Harvey
Orr, John P.,
Purviance, Gen. J. N.,
Purviance, John,
Pillow, Capt. Henry,
Potts, W. K.,
Purvis, L. O.,
Patterson, W.,
Rose, George,
Ralston, Col. Wm.,
Reiber, Ferd.,
Reed, Maj. George W.
Reiber, George, (M.)
Reiber, Martin, (D.)
Reiber, George, (R.)
Roessing, G. E.,
Shaffer, George W.
Stevenson, James
Stoops, Wm.
Storey, Robert
Schriber Adam
Schaffner, Samuel
Spear, Wm. L.
Thompson, John M.
Thomas, P. W.
Thompson, O. D.
Thompson, Josiah M.
Thompson, H. D.
Troutman, Adam
Thompson, N. S.
Timblin, Capt. W. H.
Vogeley, David
Bigham, John,
Bruce, R. H.,
Borland, James,
Buhl, Henry,
Bredin, Rev. W. P.,
Coulter, Joseph,
Crawford, Dr. A. W.,
Core, Rev. J. F.,
Colbert, H.,
Campbell, Wm. Jr.,
Campbell, J. S.,
Clark, Jas. B.,
Campbell, James,
Carnahan, Robert,
Cuthbert, A.,
Campbell, Wm., Sr.,
Crocker, Wm.,
Christie, Calvin,
Faller, Jacob,
Feigel, William,
Glenn, Samuel,
Glenn, J. C.,
Gumper, G. H.,
Garvey, Hon. Thomas,
Graham, W. L.,
Greer, John L.,
Grieb, Harry,
Graham, Dr. S.,
Grupen, Henry,
Geschwind, Rev. L. H.
Henry, Milton,
Helmbold, E. A.,
Helmbold, Theodore,
Harris, J. R.,
Hamilton, Prof.,
Huselton, Theodore,
Kneiss, Geo. W.,
Kearns, James,
Krugh, George,
Kennedy, John Q. A.,
Kyle, Thompson,
Kelly, David E.,
Kelly, Patrick,
Limberg, Rev. C. A.,
Lefevre, Dr. J.,
Lowall, John,
Lowe, James M.,
Lyon, T. H.,
Muntz, J. G.,
Mifflin, R. A.,
Maurhoff, E.,
M'Millan, Daniel,
Mitchell, Alex.,
McLure, R. M.,
McCune, Samuel,
Mitchell, James,
Maxwell, Newton,
Mitchell, Wm.,
McKee, Robert,
Mitchell, Joseph,
McCandless, A., (Sheriff.)
McCandless, Dr. J. M.,
McGinnis, Thomas,
McKee, David,
M Linger, J. A.,
Nixon, Simeon,
Niggel, Thomas,
Negley, James A.,
O'Shea, Rev.,
Robinson, Thomas
Riddle, W. H. H.,
Richey, William,
Rockenstein, E.,
Rockenstein, A.,
Reiber, Martin, (B.)
Roessing, Lewis,
Roessing, Barnard, Sr.,
Roessing, W. P.,
Ross, Wm.,
Stoughton, W. G.,
Scott, Chambers,
Sykes, Samuel,
Schnell, Anthony,
Sullivan, Moses,
Sykes, Samuel, Sr.,
Vogeley, George Jr.
Wilson, Allen
Wilson, Wm.
White, George
White, T. B.
Walters, George
Wise, Leonard
Walker, Clarence
Wiseman, Charles
Weber, George
Walker, Jonathan
Wick, H. E.
Weber, Adam
Ziegler, A. G.
Zimmerman, Jacob
Zeigler, W. S.

EXCURSION DAY.

It is five o'clock, Wednesday morning. The town of Butler, usually buried in repose at this hour, is astir, and the tramp of hurrying people is already heard on the streets. Everything about the Lowry House wears a cheerful and lively aspect, the chief and all-absorbing topic of conversation being the completion of the Butler Railroad and the excursion to Pittsburgh. Breakfast at the Lowry House is partaken of at 5:30 A. M., and the excursionists who had stopped here over night on concluding the meal, at once started for the train, about a quarter of a mile from the center of the town.

Mr. John Campbell, member of the Committee, and Antes Snyder, are already on hand, and besides them are a mixed crowd of people—men, women and children—some waiting to go upon, and others to witness, the first passenger train, as it speeds westward on the Butler Railroad. It is not six o'clock, yet the train is pretty full, and crowds of excursionists are seen wending their way along the winding board-walk toward the train.

At precisely seven o'clock, Altoona time, the signal is given and the train, after the locomotive had given a long, screeching whistle, moved off with its two hundred excursionists, filling five passenger coaches. As in the evening previous, Mr. Jackson Adams, had charge of the engine, No. 223, and the handsome time made by him—one hour and fourteen minutes from Butler to Freeport—satisfied the excursionists that he, although a comparative stranger, knew well how to operate the machine, for the safety of the passengers, as well as to demonstrate the condition of the road bed. The train was supplied with the Westinghouse Air Brakes, and therefore perfectly under the control of Mr. Adams. Conductor Geo. Thompson had charge of the train, and labored zealously to please the passengers. His efforts, we are free to confess were fully appreciated.

On leaving Butler, the train first crossed a temporary trestle work, twenty-five feet high, perhaps, and five hundred feet long. This, it is the intention of the Company, to fill in. Here the train also enters the bridge over Connoquenessing creek, the longest bridge on the road, and emerges into an open cut of considerable length.

A very steep grade is encountered after leaving Butler, which continues for about five miles, or until the summit, at which the station named Herman is located, is reached. Then the grade descends, into the Little Buffalo Valley, thence into the Big Buffalo Valley, and follows the same until the junction at Freeport is reached.

The train made three stops on the way, the first being at

DELANO,

Which is located about nine and a half miles from Butler. This town, or village, like the other, was laid out since the building of the road was commenced, John N. Purviance, Esq., of Butler, Pa., being the principal owner of the ground. The town bears the name of Delano, in honor of Hon. Columbus Delano, late Commissioner of Internal Revenue, now Secretary of the Interior. At present there are three or four houses in it, but it will be rapidly built up, as a natural result of the many advantages it possesses for the location of a thriving and prosperous town.

SAXON.

The next halt made was at Saxon, an abbreviation of Saxonburg, which is situated three miles to the right of the railroad. Hereafter it will be the post-office of Saxonburg. The Saxonburg Cornet Band, consisting of seven pieces, received the excursionists with music, from the front of the large frame station house erected here, after which the crowd of men, women and children that lined the porch in the front, gave three hearty cheers for the completion of the Butler branch, three cheers for Saxon, three for the "buckwheat excursionists," and three for Antes Snyder, Esq., the engineer who built the road. A committee of two, on ordnance, then applied a fuse to a cannon, and a loud report from a ponderous howitzer served the purpose of a further cordial welcome to the "excursionists." After the discharge, one of the Ordnance Committee picked up the gun and walked off with it, it weighing, perhaps, a pound. Saxonburg now has a population of about four hundred, but it is expected to increase largely, as the benefits of the road become to be realized. The Saxon Band, after playing some more music, came aboard the train and accompanied the excursionists over the balance of the route, returning with them in the evening to Butler. Saxon is ten and a half miles from Butler.

SARVERSVILLE.

Thirteen miles from Butler, was next reached, and here the train again stopped, all of the stops made being for the purpose of taking on invited guests. This place has about fifty inhabitants at present, but it bids fair, in a short time, to rival some of the other villages. A few miles below Sarversville the track leaves the Little Buffalo, and follows the course of the larger stream until it reaches the junction at Freeport.

THE JUNCTION.

At this point the train was switched upon the track of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, and on being coupled to a baggage car and engine 359, in charge of Mr. John Rinkle, began its winding course around "the horn." The train now consisted of five passenger cars, one baggage car and the locomotive, all the cars being well filled.

After crossing Buffalo creek, the train stopped at Freeport, which is separated from the junction by the stream. Here the Saxon band alighted, and in response to the cheer of the crowd on the platform, played some lively airs. Some few additional parties came aboard the train here, which, after waiting perhaps ten minutes, sped onward amid the cheers of those in Freeport, and just ahead of the mail train. It was expected that several Pittsburghers would join the excursion here, but they failed to put in an appearance, however.

The trip along the Kiskiminetas river is at all times quite pleasant, but especially is it so at this season of the year, and to those of the excursionists who had never travelled over the road it was truly a delight.

One hour and twenty minutes sufficed to bring the excursion train from Freeport to Blairsville, a distance of thirty-five miles; and in the rapid transit over the very smooth roadbed, and around the sweeping curves of this very excellent railroad, the excursionists had hardly time to glance at the towns of Leechburg, Apollo, Saltsburgh, and Livermore. These towns, as most readers of the Commercial know, are situated on the bank of the Kiskiminetas, and are all thrifty and populous—their prosperity being largely enhanced by the completion of the Blairsville Division of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad. There is one town passed on this route deserving, we think, of special mention. That is

APOLLO.

Here, by the establishment of a Russia sheet iron rolling mill, the town has been "made," changed, we may say, from a mere village to quite a manufacturing place; and having made the town, the mill now contributes largely to maintain it. The proprietors, Messrs. Rogers & Burchfield give employment to perhaps fifty hands, are running night and day, and turn out a large amount of iron annually, which, on account of its very superior quality—none other of the kind being manufactured hereabouts—goes to all parts of the world. A large number of new houses have lately been erected in Appollo, and a hasty glance sufficed to show that considerable more were in course of erection. As we have said, the rate of speed which the train attained, and the fact that no stops were made on this section, prevented the party from seeing much, yet they could not but express their admiration at the perfect manner in which the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company had constructed their branches.

At Blairsville intersection an additional locomotive was procured to push the train over the "Y" to the main track, which being done the train directed its course to the city, arriving at the Union Depot at 1 o'clock P. M.

DINNER AND DEPARTURE.

The excursionists had no sooner reached the platform than they were seized upon by the waiters at the Union Depot Hotel, where a sumptuous dinner had been prepared for them by Mr. E. J. Unger, proprietor. The spacious dining hall was filled, and the savory viands were partaken of with unwonted relish. It was arranged to have some after dinner toasts and speeches, but the time for the return was drawing near, and the hotel was crowded with friends of the excursionists, who had come from all sections of the city to meet and exchange congratulations. The speeches, therefore, had to be deferred, and the time which intervened before the departure of the train, was given to handshaking, and congratulatory intercourse.

At a quarter before three o'clock the excursionists were "all aboard" again, and the train passed over to Allegheny, where they were joined by the following persons:

Joseph Liebler, Wm. Frazier, H. B. Lyon, Dr. A. G. McQuaide, G. M. Dosch, R. G. Brinker, Jno. B. Butler, Conrad Vogely, Capt. R. I. Boggs, Harvey Mitchell, W. S. McGee, Frank Ardary, Dr. Emerling, Alf. Kerr, Jno. McLaren, M. J. Henderson, Halsey Williams, C. B. McVay, Jno. Edmundson, John A. McQuade, Dr. D. McKuney, M. S. Quay, D. L. Imbrie, W. B. Lemon, S. C. Stewart, C. Yeager, S. B. McElroy, George R. White, Geo. Reed, J. K. Moorhead, Max Moorhead, Capt. Jas. Shaw, Col. J. P. Kramer, Jos. Eichbaum, Capt. Collard, Ralph Bagaley, Jr., Samuel George, W. A. Shaw, Chas. Neeld, R. B. Norris, N. P. Fetterman, John Buhl, Harry Yeager, C. C. Townsend, Samuel Spencer, Daniel Shryock, C. Seibert, Arnold Rosenthal, James McCord, Capt. A. Gallisaith, Ed. Leither, John W. Ziegler, A. M. Gibson, Samuel Key, J. J. Hunter, Ed. Myers, Thomas Bradford, George Logan, Frank Fielding, John Morton, James W. Murray, Dr. W. Crozier, James Heasley, George Bingham, Robert Watson, Robert Kelly, St. Clair Gray, John W. Pittock, D. W. Hani, Daniel O'Neill, George Chalfant, Joseph Siebeneck, John B. Herron, Captain D. Critchlow, Isaac De Haven, F. C. Negley, A. G. Negley, Dr. R. Culbert, B. McLain, Dr. Thos. Mabon, N. J. Boyd.

The train then took its departure, by way of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, arriving safely in Butler at 6:30 P. M.

ARRIVAL AT BUTLER.

BANQUET—TOASTS AND RESPONSES—DANCING—UNBOUNDED HOSPITALITY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Butler, Pa., January 18, 1870.

A large crowd assembled at the depot to receive the excursion. A portion of the town was illuminated, and several bonfires were blazing. The depot was decorated with Chinese lanterns, flags, &c. A grand supper was served in the new depot, over five hundred persons partaking of the hospitality of the town.

A meeting was organized at 9 P. M., Judge L. L. McGuffin, Chairman, and T. M. Bayne, Esq., of Pittsburgh, Secretary. Judge McGuffin offered some congratulatory remarks, and concluded with the following sentiment, which was adopted with three cheers: "Returning thanks to the men who organized and furnished the means to construct the iron link which united Philadelphia with the Manchester of America, and especially for the good faith and integrity of purpose of the Directors of the West Pennsylvania Railroad, demonstrated in the construction of the Butler branch, and dissenting from the assertion that corporations have no souls as applicable to this road."

Toasts being in order, the following were announced and responded to by the persons named:

"The Butler Branch," Eugene Ferrero.

"The Borough of Butler and City of Allegheny linked," Mayor Callow and Postmaster Myers, of Allegheny.

"The engineers of the West Penn Railroad Company," Hon. Chas. McCandless.

"The ladies of Butler," H. W. Oliver, Jr.

"Railways, the bands of civilization," Col. John M. Thompson.

"Old Butler awakened to new life and made a citizen of the world," Gen. John N. Purviance.

After remarks by Col. Bayne and cheers for the Butler Railroad, the meeting adjourned. The balance of the evening was spent in dancing. The "latch string is out," and there are ample accommodations for all.

S.

HEAVY LOSS OF COAL.

A Fleet of Boats Loosened from its Moorings and Two Boats Sunk—The Channel Obstructed—Four Boats Swamped at "Glass House."

An accident occurred on the Monongahela river near the Panhandle railroad bridge about six o'clock last evening which involved the loss of from forty to fifty thousand bushels of coal. The towboat "Jim Brown" was coming down the river with a fleet of boats in tow, and in running the channel between the piers of the railroad bridge she was swung round by the current, causing her to strike a fleet of two barges and three boats which were moored to the second pier of the bridge and broke them from their moorings. The boat, thus broken loose, was carried rapidly down the stream, and at the Monongahela suspension bridge some of them collided with a fleet of boats which had been tyed to the second pier of the bridge, some of which were freed from their moorings and set adrift. Opposite the foot of Wood street three large boats, containing thirty thousand bushels of coal, went down in the channel, and are so piled upon each other as to completely obstruct the channel. The other boats that were adrift floated on down toward the Point, where another collision occurred, by which two more boats went to the bottom.

Captain Miller at once sent word to Lock No. 1 of what had occurred, with a request that no boats be passed through the lock until daylight, as it would be impossible for them to pass the sunken boats in the channel, and an attempt to do so might result disastrous.

It is probable, if the water does not fall too rapidly, that the boats above, ready to run out, can be put past the obstruction in daylight.

SWAMPED AT GLASS HOUSE.

Another disaster occurred at "Glass House Riffle" about four o'clock yesterday afternoon. The towboat Ajax, belonging to R. J. Watson & Bro., started yesterday for New Orleans with a tow of fourteen boats and four barges. When it reached the place known as the Glass House Riffle the boat ran against one of the bars, which caused the fleet to whirl round to the shore, and a number of the boats became disconnected. Four of the boats were sunk, and one floated down the river and was sinking rapidly. A tug started out, if possible, to save it, and to rescue a man who was on board, but we did not learn with what result. The boat was seen passing McKee's Rocks, and had not yet been checked. It was reported last night that the cause of the disaster was that a boat was coming up the river at the time, thus causing the "Ajax" to pass too near the riffle. This is considered an extremely dangerous locality in the river in high water by steamboat men, and it is singular that more accidents do not occur in this vicinity. The boats sunk contained an average of ten thousand bushels, making a total loss of forty thousand bushels, and if the boat that floated down the river is not saved the loss will reach fifty thousand bushels.

The members of McPherson Post, No. 117, Grand Army of the Republic, hereby extend an invitation to the ladies of East Liberty to attend a meeting at their new hall over Bown's Confectionery, this evening, at 7½ o'clock, to make arrangements for holding a fair at Liberty Hall.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best. Tths

ALLEGHENY.

The European War.

Officer Philip Wills, of Alderman Bolster's police, and Joseph Beilstein, met yesterday in a tavern in the Third Ward, and after they had disposed of a few glasses of lager, a discussion arose on the Franco-Prussian war. The officer, it soon became apparent, sympathized deeply with the French in their struggle for liberty and a Republic, while his opponent as strongly advocated the Prussian cause, and held that the French, if successful, could not establish a Republic. He also averred that the French were prolonging a hopeless struggle, while his antagonist insisted that the French would be victorious in the end. The discussion grew warmer and warmer, until, as was alleged before Alderman Bolster by Mr. Wells, Beilstein seized him by the neck and almost choked him. The advocate for the German cause was made a prisoner and conveyed to the Alderman's office, where, after paying the war expenses, he was released.

The Park Commission.

The Park Commission convened on Tuesday evening in their room in the City Building, nearly all the members being present. An election was held, when the Park police, five in number, were reappointed for the ensuing year. A discussion then arose whether a part of the police should be appointed for night duty and the remainder for day duty. This has become a serious question with the Commissioners, as most of the depredations in the Park during the past year were done during the night. No action, however, was taken on the subject. After the transaction of some routine business, and ordering warrants for the payment of a number of bills, the Commission adjourned.

Knap's Battery.

The members of Knap's Battery held a regular meeting last evening in Siddon's Hall, Rebecca street, for the purpose of adopting a uniform. As the object of the meeting was well known there was a pretty full attendance of the members. After some discussion it was decided to adopt a uniform composed of light blue pants, dark blue jacket with red trimming. This uniform is similar in color to that of the regular army artillery. The contract for making the clothing was awarded to Thomas Scandrett for J. Boobyer at twenty dollars per suit.

Acknowledgements.

The Board of Managers of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny "Home for the Friendless" gratefully acknowledge the following donations:

From the Society for the Relief of Disabled Firemen, per Mr. Wm. H. Gormly	$500 00
Thanksgiving collection from Presbyterian church at Shady Side	50 00
Thangiving collection from united churches of Sharpsburg	10 33
	$560 33

Mrs. Dr. Trevor, Secretary.

Public Amusements.

Opera House.—The very interesting play of "Under the Gas Light" drew a good house last night. Mr. Mayo's fine impersonation of *Snorkey* gained him many new friends. As Mr. M.'s engagement is rapidly drawing to a close, those who have not yet heard him in this play should lose no time in doing so. "Under the Gas Light" again to-night.

The New Era.—Manager Beamer has completed his arrangements for re-opening the old Opera House on Monday evening next. The Chapman Sisters, Blanche and Ella, aided by Mr. C. B. Bishop and a full company, will produce on that evening the pleasing burlesque, "Aladdin, the Wonderful Scamp." Mr. Milburn, a fine comic vocalist and character artist, will also appear, as will Cooper and Fields, clog dancers. Mr. Beamer is an energetic, liberal and careful manager, and deserves to have his efforts to furnish a genteel class of light amusements sustained liberally by the public.

Aims's Varieties.—The Ali Ben Abdallah Bedouin Arabs, the Levantine brothers, the fine minstrel company, and the regular variety troupe at Manager Aims's place appear to-night in an entirely new series of acts. Those who have not yet witnessed the remarkable performances of the Arabs should take note of the fact that they make their last appearance this evening. To-morrow night Joe Coburn, the celebrated pugilist, makes his appearance.

The Panorama.—Bain's excellent panorama of the Pilgrim's Progress will be exhibited for the first time in our city at the Academy of Music to-night. An eloquent explanatory lecture is given, and during the exhibition the audience will be furnished with delightful vocal and instrumental music.

The Fair.—If you would lie down at night with the conviction that you have done a good action, visit the fair now in progress in the basement of the Cathedral, and leave a little of your spare money for the benefit of the orphans.

Wanted—Organ.

A good, second-hand organ, six, eight or ten stop. Any person having one they will sell cheap, please address "Organ," Commercial office.

For Rent,

The dwelling house and store now occupied by Wm. Gilmore, No. 178 Wood street. An excellent opportunity for a jeweler or watch maker. Inquire of J. D. Thompson & Co., corner Wood and Liberty streets.

Beautiful Statuettes.

The most novel and in every design, can be procured at the China Palace, R. E. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street.

Burnett's Cocoaine

Is the cheapest and the best hair dressing—promotes the growth and beauty of the hair, and repairs the pernicious effects of dyes and washes. Th*

French and English China.

In every style and price, is now open for purchasers to examine and select from. R. E. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street.

The India Ale

manufactured by Joshua Rhodes, at the Pittsburgh Brewery, cannot be surpassed by any foreign or domestic ales. TTHS

Family China and Stone Ware,

Of every quality and style, can be procured at R. E. Breed & Co.'s china palace, 100 Wood street, cheaper than any place in this city.

China Ware for Every One

Can be procured at cheaper rates and in better quality at R. E. Breed & Co.'s china palace, 100 Wood street.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron
CASTINGS.
(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)
Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WOMAN.

Females, owing to the peculiar and important relations which they sustain, their peculiar organization, and the offices they perform, are subject to many sufferings. Freedom from these contribute in no small degree to their happiness and welfare, for none can be happy who are ill. Not only so, but no one of these various female complaints can long be suffered to run on without involving the general health of the individual, and ere long producing permanent sickness and premature decline. Nor is it pleasant to consult a physician for the relief of these various delicate affections, and only upon the most urgent necessity will a true woman so far sacrifice her greatest charm as to do this. The sex will then thank us for placing in their hands simple specifics which will be found efficacious in relieving and curing almost every one of those troublesome complaints peculiar to the sex.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—Hundreds suffer on in silence, and hundreds of others apply vainly to druggists and doctors, who either merely tantalize them with the hope of a cure or apply remedies which make them worse. I would not wish to assert anything that would do injustice to the afflicted, but I am obliged to say that although it may be produced from excessive exhaustion of the powers of life, by laborious employment, unwholesome air and food, profuse menstruation, the use of tea and coffee, and frequent child-birth, it is far oftener caused by direct irritation, applied to the mucous membrane of the vagina itself.

When reviewing the causes of these distressing complaints, it is most painful to contemplate the attendant evils consequent upon them. It is but simple justice to the subject to enumerate a few of the many additional causes which so largely affect the life, health, and happiness of woman in all classes of society, and which, consequently, affect more or less directly, the welfare of the entire human family. The mania that exists for precocious education and marriage, causes the years that nature designed for corporeal development to be wasted and perverted in the restraints of dress, the early confinement of school, and especially in the unhealthy excitement of the ball room. Thus, with the body half-clothed, and the mind unduly excited by pleasure, perverting in midnight revel the hours designed by nature for sleep and rest, the work of destruction is half accomplished.

In consequence of this early strain upon her system, unnecessary effort is required by the delicate votary to retain her situation in school at a later day, thus aggravating the evil. When one excitement is over, another in prospective keeps the mind morbidly sensitive to impression, while the now constant restraint of fashionable dress, absolutely forbidding the exercise indispensable to the attainment and retention of organic health and strength; the exposure to night air; the sudden change of temperature; the complete prostration produced by excessive dancing must, of necessity, produce their legitimate effect. At last, an early marriage caps the climax of misery, and the unfortunate one, hitherto so utterly regardless of the plain dictates and remonstrances of her delicate nature, becomes an unwilling subject of medical treatment. This is but a truthful picture of the experience of thousands of our young women.

Long before the ability to exercise the functions of the generative organs, they require an education of their peculiar nervous system, composed of what is called the tissue, which is, in common with the female breast and lips, evidently under the control of mental emotions and associations at an early period of life; and, as we shall subsequently see, these emotions, when excessive, lead, long before puberty, to habits which sap the very life of their victims ere nature has self-completed their development.

For Female Weakness and Debility, Whites or Leucorrhœa, Too Profuse Menstruation, Exhaustion, Too Long Continued Periods, for Prolapsus and Bearing Down, or Prolapsus Uteri, we offer the most perfect specific known: HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BUCHU. Directions for use, diet and advice, accompany.

Females in every period of life, from infancy to extreme old age, will find it a remedy to aid nature in the discharge of its functions. Strength is the glory of manhood and womanhood. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron, infinitely safer, and more pleasant. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, having received the indorsement of the most prominent Physicians in the United States, is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and symptoms, from whatever cause originating: General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system. To insure the genuine, cut this out. Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

PRICE: $1 25 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $6 50, delivered to any address.

Describe Symptoms in all communications.

ADDRESS

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, New York.

NONE ARE GENUINE

Unless done up in Steel Engraved Wrapper, with Fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and Signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

MWF

HATS CAPS AND FURS.

HATS, CAPS,
AND
LADIES' FURS!

LEOPARD IN THE WINDOW.

WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S,
84
Wood Street.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
OFFERED TO PARTIES DESIROUS OF PURCHASING
FURS.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN
OF THE
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.,
SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE ON RAILROAD AND LAND GRANT.

Safe! Profitable! Permanent!

JAY COOKE & CO.

Offer for sale at Par and Accrued Interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They are free from United States Tax, and are issued of the following denominations, Coupons $100, $500 and $1,000; Registered $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000.

With the same entire confidence with which we commended Government bonds to Capitalists and People, we now, after the fullest investigation, recommend these Northern Pacific Railroad Bonds to our friends and the general public.

GOLD PAYMENT.—Both principal and interest are payable in American gold coin, at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., New York City—the principal at the end of 30 years and the interest (at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum) half yearly, first of January and July.

PERFECT SAFETY.—The Bonds we are now selling are secured by a first and only mortgage on all the property and rights of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which will embrace on the completion of the work:

1. Over Two Thousand Miles of Road, with Rolling Stock, Buildings, and all other equipments.

2. Over Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to every mile of finished road. This land, agricultural, timbered and mineral, amounting in all to more than Fifty Million Acres, consists of alternate sections, reaching twenty to forty miles on each side of the track, and extending in a broad fertile belt from Wisconsin through the richest portions of Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, to Puget Sound.

While the Government does not directly guarantee the bonds of the Road, it thus amply provides for their full and prompt payment by an unreserved grant of land, the most valuable ever conferred upon a great national improvement.

THE MORTGAGE.—The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. They will directly and permanently represent the interests of the First Mortgage bond holders, and are required to see that the *proceeds of land sales* are used in *purchasing and cancelling the bonds of the Company* if they can be bought before maturity at not more than 10 per cent. premium; otherwise the Trustees are to invest the proceeds of land sales in United States Bonds or Real Estate Mortgages for the further security of Northern Pacific bondholders. Also, that they have at all times their control, as security, at least 500 acres of average land to every $1,000 of outstanding first mortgage bonds, besides the railroad itself and all its equipments and franchises.

PROFITABLENESS.—Of course nothing can be safer than the bonds of the United States, but as the Government is no longer a borrower, and as the Nation's present work is not that of preserving its existence, but that of DEVELOPING A CONTINENT, we remind those who desire to increase their income and obtain a more permanent investment, while still having a perfectly reliable security that:

United States 5-20's at their average premium yield the present purchaser less than 5½ per cent. gold interest. Should they be redeemed in five years, and specie payments be resumed, they could really pay only 4½ per cent. or if in three years, only 3½ per cent., as the present premium would meanwhile be sunk.

Northern Pacific 7-30's selling at par in currency yield the investor 7 3-10 per cent. gold interest absolutely for thirty years, *free from United States tax.* $1,100 currency invested now in United States 5-20's will yield per year in gold, say $62 00. $1,100 currency invested now in Northern Pacific 7-30's will yield per year in gold $80 30. Here is a difference *in annual income* of nearly *one-third*, besides a difference of 7 to 10 per cent. in principal, when both classes of bonds are redeemed.

THE ROAD NOW BUILDING.—Work was begun in July last on the eastern portion of the line, and the money provided, by the sale to stockholders of some six millions of the Company's Bonds, to build and equip the road from Lake Superior across Minnesota to the Red River of the North—223 miles. The grading on this division is now well advanced, the iron is being rapidly laid; several thousand men are at work on the line, and about the first of August next this important section of the road will be in full operation. In the meantime orders have been sent to the Pacific coast for the commencement of the work on the western end in early spring, and thereafter the work will be pushed, both eastward and westward, with as much speed as may be consistent with solidity and a wise economy.

RECEIVABLE FOR LANDS.—These Bonds will be at all times, beforematurity, receivable, at 1.10, in paymen for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash price.

BONDS EXCHANGEABLE.—The registered bonds can be exchanged at any time for coupons, the coupons for registered, and both these can be exchanged for others, payable, principal and interest, at any of the principal financial centers of Europe, in the coin of the various European countries.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these Bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these, can do so with any of our agents, who will allow the highest current price for all marketable securities.

Those living in localities remote from Banks may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific Bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the inventor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this loan.

"After thorough investigation, we have accepted an agency for the sale of these popularly approved Bonds, and confidently recommend them to our customers and investors generally."

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Corner Wood and Fourth avenue.
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THURSDAY EVENING, January 19, 1871, and Every Evening, Augustine Daly's great five act play of
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New Scenery and Novel Mechanical Effects.
Frank Mayo Matinee on Saturday.
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See the Great LEVANTINE BROTHERS, the Magic Barrel and Decanter Pyramids. Also, the Ethiopian Minstrel Troupe. To-morrow Night, (Friday), Mr. Joe Coburn, America's Champion.

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WILL LECTURE ON
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LIBRARY HALL,
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NO RESERVED SEATS.

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The Lot fronts on Boyle street 280 feet, running back 175 feet to an alley.

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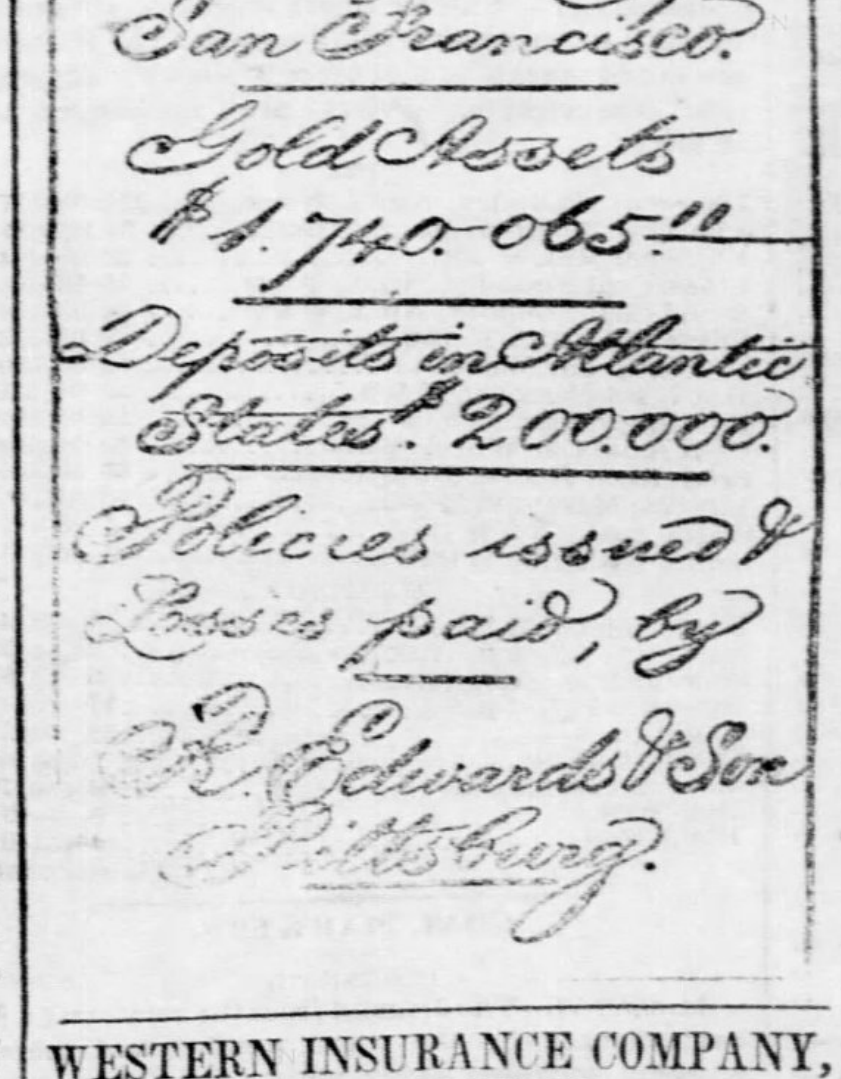

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N. B.—We are the General Agents of Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers and Fiscal Agents, at Pittsburgh, and about twenty surrounding counties, for the negotiation of the First Mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad. We are now receiving applications and making appointments of Sub-Agencies, including Banks, Clergymen, Lawyers, Physicians, prominent Merchants, Manufacturers, Capitalists, etc., to aid in this worthy national enterprise. We believe this bond to be the best security offered in the market to investors since the Government was a borrower.

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